*PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.*
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
**COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.**
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,101—NEW SERIES.
BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

**DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.**

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| B.I.INDIA | 7911 | W.D.G.Worcester | 18th Sept. |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | C. L. Daniel | 25th ,, |
| B.I.ORIENTAL | 5384 | L. H. Moule | 2nd Octr. |
| * PENINSULAR | 5152 | W. A. Wheler | 9th ,, |
| B.I. BRITANIA | 6525 | J. I. Parfitt | 16th ,, |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | C. L. Daniel | 23rd ,, |
| B.M.CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 30th ,, |
| M* CARTHAGE | 5280 | W. J. Nantes | 6th Nov. |
| B.I.EGYPT | 8000 | R. F. Briscoe | 13th ,, |
| M* SHANNON | 4362 | C. L. Daniel | 20th ,, |
| B.I.PENINSULAR | 5152 | W. A. Wheler | 27th ,, |
| M* CARTHAGE | 5280 | W. J. Nantes | 4th Dec. |
| B.I.INDIA | 7911 | W.D.G.Worcester | 11th ,, |
| M* SHANNON | 4362 | C. L. Daniel | 18th ,, |
| B.I.CALEDONIA | 755 | W.B.Andrews | 25th ,, |

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M * proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

**Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.**

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

### TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th Aug., 1897.

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### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

**ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.**

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | T. Rassevich | 4,213 | 1st Oct., 1897. |
| IMPERATOR | J. Nicolich | 4,140 | 1st Nov., 1897. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, or VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 335 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

**ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.**

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | A. Leva | 4,235 | 12th Oct. |
| MEDUSA | T. Androvich | 2,709 | 19th Oct. |

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE or VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs. 960 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1080 | Rs. 635 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| VINDOBONA | C. Androvich | 4,351 | 21st Sept., 1897. |

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward [illegible]

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
[illegible] House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 1897.

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### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on Friday. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SAGHALIEN | 4,049 | Garbe | 1st October. |
| [illegible] | 4,255 | Le Coispellier | 29th October. |
| [illegible]EDONIEN | 4,232 | X | 26th November. |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Captain | Tons. | To sail on or about the |
|---|---|---|---|
| OCEANIEN | Schmitz. | 4,259 | 23rd Sept., 1897. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

### GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY Established in 1850.

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## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 18th Sept., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 16th Sept., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, about 16th Sept.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 14th Sept.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th Oct.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 28th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th September, 1897.

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### KING, KING & CO.,

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PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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### GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

| Vessel. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| SETOS | Jacobs | 1,746 | 21st September |

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

| | |
|---|---|
| EAST LONDON | MADEIRA |
| ALGOA BAY | and |
| CAPE TOWN | SOUTHAMPTON |

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 30th August, 1897.

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### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

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### MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

| Menist's Spectacles. | Gold. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Steel. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Sides | 60 | 28 | 16 |
| With Single temple Sides | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| Folders | 50 | 28 | 16 |

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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TREACHER'S **SPECIAL WHISKEY.**

TRADE MARK.

A GENUINE RIPE AND MELLOW SPIRIT
at a VERY LOW PRICE
EQUAL IN MANY RESPECTS to SOME of the most Expensive Whiskies in the MARKET.
Per Dozen Cash...Rs. 23-8. Credit...Rs. 26-4.

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AN INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPEDIA
OF
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LATHAM & Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India for the following :—

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Ditto EXTRA SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.

To be had of all dealers.

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Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
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| CLARETS | WHITE WINES | BRANDIES. |
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| MEDOC | GRAVES | * COGNAC |
| ST, JULIEN | BARSAC | * * ,, |
| ST. ESTEPHE | SAUTERNE | * * * ,, |
| MARGAUX | | 1884 Vintage. Specially recommended. |

The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands ; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

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## BAHADUR CIGARS.

OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours, to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS," and to note :

1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.

2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown :
A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.

3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."

In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.

Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.

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## "MOVILLETTE" EYE GLASS.
ABSOLUTELY THE MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ EVER MANUFACTURED.

PERFECT FOR SPHERICAL CYLINDRICAL OR PRISMATIC LENSES.

A BOON TO PEOPLE who have noses with an even extended surface To adjust the eyeglass is very simple. Two spurs are grasped between the finger and thumb of one hand. This causes the plaquets to extend, and the eyeglass is then placed on the nose. Upon releasing the pressure the plaquets adapt themselves in a very pleasant fashion to any shaped nose and with the very least feeling of pressure.

### ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW "MOVILLETTE."

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2. One hand only is necessary to adju st them.
3. They always maintain their horizontal position.
4. They are suitable for any kind of lens.
5. They are easy to repair and do not soon get out of order.
6. They are neatness itself.
7. They do not injure the cartilage of the nose.
8. They are the acme of comfort.
9. The lenses need not be touched by the fingers.

CAN BE PROCURED FROM

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| | Rs. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tea and Coffee Services | 65 | to | 225 |
| Liqueur Frames | 35 | to | 70 |
| Fruit Knife Stands | 15 | to | 30 |
| Prize Cups | 18 | to | 50 |
| Butter Dishes, Revolving | 15 | to | 30 |
| Claret Jugs | 15 | to | 25 |
| Trays, Waiters and Salvers | 14 | to | 115 |
| Fruit Stands | 15 | to | 100 |
| Sugar Boxes | 7 | to | 10 |
| Ice Cream Plates | 5 | | |
| Sardine Boxes | 20 | to | 30 |
| Inkstands | 9 | to | 70 |
| Table Lamps | 25 | to | 50 |
| Nut Crackers | 4 | to | 6 |
| Smokers' Sets | 20 | to | 60 |
| Ice Water Jugs | 45 | to | 95 |
| Egg Boilers With Spirit Lamp | 10 | to | 30 |
| Asparagus Tongs | 13 | | |
| Soup Tureens | 5 | to | 10 |
| Venison Dishes | 90 | | |
| Spoons, Knives and Forks, per dozen | 14 | to | 25 |
| Fish Knives in Cases | 50 | to | 120 |
| Fruit Spoons | 20 | to | 50 |
| Tea Sets in Cases | 70 | to | 125 |
| Biscuit Boxes | 15 | to | 50 |
| Salt Cellars in Cases | 12 | to | 45 |
| Silting Tea Kettles with Spirit Lamp | 40 | | |
| Cruet Frames | 15 | to | 80 |
| Egg Frames | 20 | to | 60 |
| Ice Buckets | 12 | to | 29 |
| Ice Tongs | 5 | | |
| Ice Bowls | 18 | | |
| Wine Services | 50 | to | 100 |
| Cigar Lighters | 9 | | |
| Flower Stands | 15 | to | 65 |
| Ash Trays | 2 | to | 6 |
| Napkin Rings | 2 | to | 8 |
| Toast Racks | 10 | to | 20 |
| Candle Sticks with Shades | 12 | to | 48 |
| Salt Cellars | 4 | to | 8 |
| Christening Mugs | 9 | to | 25 |
| Salad Bowls | 35 | to | 45 |
| Call Gongs | 15 | to | 30 |
| Cake or Bread Trays | 25 | to | 65 |
| Cheese Covers | 20 | | |
| Vegetable Dishes | 55 | to | 70 |
| Spirit Flasks | 8 | to | 20 |
| Dessert Knives in Cases | 40 | to | 110 |
| Tantalus | 40 | to | 70 |
| Fish Carvers in Cases | 20 | to | 30 |
| Chutney Jars | 15 | to | 35 |
| Tea Spoons in Cases | 15 | to | 25 |
| Coloured Stoneware Jars for Sugar, Biscuits and Jam | 12 | to | 25 |
| Piano Candle Sticks, per pair | 30 | to | 40 |

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

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SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the Firm of FAZULBHOY MERBHAI CHINOY will be held at 4 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at our office, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, to consider what steps the Creditors must take against the persons concerned for the recovery of their claims.

HIRALAL MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for the Petitioning Creditors.

### NOTICE.

### WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

IN consequence of the death of the Hon'ble Mr. ABDULLA M. DHARAMSI, a representative of the Mandvi Ward, there is a casual vacancy in the office, under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III. of 1888. I, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Section 22 (3) of the said Act hereby FIX FRIDAY, the 8th October, 1897, for a Ward Election, to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 13th September, 1897.

### THE MAHALAKSHMI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Company's Mill Premises, near Elphinstone Bridge, MANDVI on SATURDAY, the 18th September, 1897, at 4 P.M., for transacting the following business :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1897.

2nd. To declare a dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, the 14th September, to Sunday, the 3rd October, 1897, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents.
No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, 10th September, 1897.

### IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 286 of 1897.

IN THE MATTER OF MEHERALLY MAHOMED CHINOY, FAZALBHOY MEHERALLY CHINOY, GULAM HUSEN MEHERALLY CHINOY and RAHIMBHOY MEHERALLY CHINOY, all of Bombay, Khoja inhabitants, joint in food worship and estate doing business in partnership, a Marchants and Commission Agents, in Bombay, Calcutta, Mascat, Rangoon, China, and Zanzibar, in the name, style and firm of FAZAL MEHERALLY CHINOY or FAZALBHOY MEHERALLY CHINOY, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the Joint Petition of KHETSIDAS LACHMINARAYEN, by his partner HARGOWAN LACHMINARAYEN and HARNANDRAI SURAJMAL, by his partner BRIJNATA HARNANDRAI, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvents, verified by the declaration of the said Hargowan Lachminarayen and Brijnath Harnandrai, was filed in this Honourable Court on this day, and whereas the said Meherally Mahomed Chinoy and Rahimbhoy Meherally Chinoy have been this day adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve. Victoria. Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents Meherally Mahomed Chinoy and Rahimbhoy Meherally Chinoy be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvents Meherally Mahomed Chinoy and Rahimbhoy Meherally Chinoy do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects. Dated this thirteenth day of September, one thousand Eight hundred and Ninety seven.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay this 13th day of September, 1897.

### THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A LOCAL COMPANY with Funds invested in India and entire Management in India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.

DIRECTORS :

BOMONJEE DINSHAW PETIT, Esq., Chairman
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
GOVERDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, Esq.
VITHULDAS DAMODAR THAKERSEY MULJEE, Esq.
DORABJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
SASOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOORDIN EBRAHIM, Esq.
CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES, Esq., Ex-officio.

This Company has now COMMENCED BUSINESS and is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire, on the most favourable terms.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, August, 1896.

### HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

*LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.*

| | Per Doz. Rs. |
|---|---|
| LACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed | 60 |
| WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice | 42 |
| GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale | 38 |
| BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale | 34 |
| YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE | 30 |

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

### R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| At Livery, including Syce, per mensem | 35 | 0 |
| Commission on Horses Bought or Sold | 17 | 0 |
| Examination and Certificate | 10 | 0 |
| Verbal opinion as to Soundness | 5 | 0 |
| Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. | 6 | 8 |

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, an I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

## NOTICES.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 14th and 15th instant, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 6th September, 1897.

### NOTICE.

### THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.
BOMBAY AND KARACHI DEPOTS.

MEMBERS are INFORMED that, on and from MONDAY, the 13th September, the DISCOUNTS of 5 and 2½ per cent., now being ALLOWED OFF the LISTED PRICES of the above Depots, will be INCREASED to 10 and 5 per cent., respectively, till further Notice.

Members are further informed that BOTH DEPOTS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 18th September, for the Annual Stock taking.

A. HILDEBRAND,
General Manager.
Bombay, 9th September, 1897.

### NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the lease of the several GOVERNMENT SALT WORKS, mentioned below, situated in the Matunga Salt Taluka, together with the right to manufacture Salt therein for five years, viz., from the 15th November, 1897, to the 14th November, 1902 :—

1 Sullemanshaw.
2 Shaik Misri.
3 Rowli.
4 Vadala.
5 Siwri.

2. They should be addressed to the Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, S. D., Thana, sealed and superscribed with the words "Tender for the lease of Government Salt Works at Matunga" and should be delivered at the Deputy Collector's Office, at Thana, on or before the 1st November, 1897.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

4. Tenders will be opened by the Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, S. D., at noon, on the 2nd November, 1897, in the presence of any of the Tenderers who may attend, and their final disposal will rest with the Collector of Salt Revenue, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other Tender.

5. Persons whose offers may be accepted will be required, within seven days after receipt of notice of acceptance of their Tenders to execute leases in the usual form, copy of which may be seen at any time during office hours on application at the Office of the Collector of Salt Revenue, Town Custom House, Bombay, or Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, S. D., Thana. They will also be required within the same period to deposit 25 per cent. of the amounts of their Tenders, which deposits will be held by the Collector of Salt Revenue as security for the due fulfilment of the terms of their agreements. In the event of any person whose Tender may be accepted failing to execute the lease or to make the deposit aforesaid within the period specified, the sum of Rs. 500 deposited by such defaulter at the time of delivering his Tender will be forfeited to Government.

6. The Lessee or Lessees of the works will have to pay Municipal rates leviable on the properties under Act III of 1888 or any other Act or Act in force.

J. L. JENKINS,
Collector of Salt Revenue.
Bombay, 9th September, 1897.

### BURMA.

### POLICE SUPPLY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

### NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for SUPPLY and CLOTHING, BURMA, for the supplies entered in the subjoined schedules up to 12 o'clock noon on the 6th December, 1897, when the Tenders will be opened in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

Tenderers for Schedule No. 1 must tender for all the Supplies entered in Schedule No. 1.

Tender Forms and particulars regarding the contracts and the contract deeds can be obtained on application to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and the superscription : "Tenders for the supply of rations to the Upper Burma Military Police," should be clearly written on the outside of the envelopes.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

| Article. | Probable quantity. | Date of delivery. | Place of delivery. | Earnest-money to accompany tender. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Schedule No. I | lbs. | | | Rs. |
| Atta, dry, ground | 400,000 | From 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899. | Mandalay | 10,000 |
| Rice, second sort, for Natives | 2,400,000 | | | |
| Wheat | 3,000,000 | | | |
| Dhall of sorts | 900,000 | | | |
| Ghee, cow's | 650,000 | | | |
| Salt | 250,000 | | | |
| Turmeric | 35,000 | | | |
| Chillies | 1,500 | | | |
| Schedule No. II. | | | | |
| Wheat | 2,500,000 | | Myingyan | 3,000 |
| Schedule No. III. | | | | |
| Wheat | 600,000 | | Rangoon | 1,000 |

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor,
H. W. CAMPBELL, CAPT.,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma.
Rangoon, the 1st September, 1897.

### DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

Divided into 10,000 Shares, of Rs. 100 each.

HEAD OFFICE—173, Broadway, Madras.
BOMBAY BRANCH—5, Patel Street, Fort, B'bay

FIXED PERIOD deposits received at 6 per cent. per annum for 12 months, and 5 per cent. for 6 months.

GUARANTEED PENSION DEPARTMENT—Deposits of Rs. 5 or more per month received and interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum, (to be retained).

LOANS and ADVANCES granted on Trade Goods, Bill of Sale, Jewellery or any other approved security with prompt attention.

Agency of every description undertaken.

Every kind of Goods supplied to and sold for the Mofussil Trading Firms, Traders, &c. Apply for particulars to

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

N. B.—Agencies with leading FIRMS or influential and energetic gentlemen in the Mofussil towns can be arranged.

### GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION)

BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, FRINGES, &c.,

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering.

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road.
LONDON.

### CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

### CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

| | |
|---|---|
| POMMERY AND GRENO | Rheims. |
| WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co. | Jerez. |
| GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co. | London. |
| HEIDSIECK & Co. | Rheims. |
| CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON | Leith. |
| PERRIER JOUET & Co. | Epernay. |
| PAGE AND SANDEMAN | London. |
| POL ROGER & Co. | Rheims. |
| BOLLINGER & Co. | Ay. |
| JAMES HAWKER & Co. | Plymouth. |
| JUSTERINI & BROOKS | London. |
| COCKBURN & CAMPBELL | Leith. |
| DEUTZ & GELDERMANN | Ay. |
| NATH JOHNSTON & SONS | Bordeaux. |
| J. SACCONE | Gibraltar. |
| COSSART, GORDON & Co. | Madeira. |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS | Bordeaux. |
| BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co. | Oporto. |
| COCKBURN SMITHES & Co. | Oporto. |
| VAN-ZELLERS & Co. | Oporto. |
| WOODHOUSE & Co. | Marsala. |
| LEACOCK & Co. | Madeira. |
| AYALA & Co. | Ay. |
| RUINART PERE ET FILS | Rheims. |
| KIDD AND SHADBOLT | London. |
| P. J. VALCKENBERG | Worms. |
| C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR | Cotes d'Or. |
| J. & J. GRANT | Rothes. |
| ACKERMANN LAURANCE | Saumur |
| ANDREW ROWAN | Melbourne. |
| AUSTRALIAN WINE Co. | Melbourne. |
| JOS. DIETZL | Budapest. |
| R. SCHLUMBERGER | Voslau. |
| JAMES CATHCART & Co. | Leith. |
| CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co. | Leith. |
| JOHN CRABBIE & Co. | Leith. |
| SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co. | London. |
| J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co. | London. |
| W. E. EDDISON & Co. | London. |
| EMIL POHL & Co. | London. |
| W. DOYLE | London. |
| GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co. | London. |

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

### GONZALEZ BYASS & CO.,

XEREZ DE LA FRONTERA,

THE LARGEST SHERRY GROWERS IN THE WORLD.

Fresh Consignments from the above Firm TO HAND.

APPLY TO

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CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19 BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents :—
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

## BANKS.

### COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Ranipettai.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs, 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD :—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

(By Order of the Board,)
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Bombay, 20th July 1897.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | $ 7,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
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AMOY.
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RANGOON.
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SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
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TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000. and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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MADEIRAS. PORTS. SHERRIES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA :—
LATHAM & CO., } Bunder Road, KARACHI.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

### BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

A SET OF SINGLE HARNESS GUARANTEED OF ENGLISH TANNED LEATHER, AND EVERY ARTICLE HAND SEWN.

BEST FINISH.

BRASS MOUNTED, Rs. 85,
SILVER MOUNTED, Rs. 110.

CASH OR V. P. P.

### TO COMMEMORATE THE DIAMOND JUBILEE

A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK

Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the

### BEEHIVE BRANDY

Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.
D. D. BARIA.
E. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co.
S. C. OOMRIGUR.
R. A. IRANI.
DENISON & Co.
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And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

## INSURANCES.

### UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

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NEW AND LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

THE attention of intending Assurers is directed to the following special features of this Society :—

LARGE CASH RESERVES.
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ENDOWMENT POLICIES issued payable on attaining the age of 45. 50, or 55, or previous, in event of death.

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Agents and Secretaries.

### THE STANDARD,

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE,
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 8 MILLIONS, STERLING.

### SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES, ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

### JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN)

"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES {
BLUE .....One Star.
PINK ......Two Stars.
GOLD......Three Stars.

OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S. :—
C. DAY & CO., LONDON.

## INSURANCES.

### ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS

Should send for a Copy of the

NEW SCHEME LEAFLET

which explains

THE MANY ADVANTAGES AND UNEQUALLED BENEFITS THE ORIENTAL OFFERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PLACED IN TRUST EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND TWELVE LACS.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED FIFTY-NINE LACS.

The Working Expenses are the Lowest of any Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realize how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions,
Lowest Safe Rates,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Full Particulars and Forms from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manger and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay.

### CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-acting Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built half C. Spring light Victoria suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built C Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

## BANKS.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | £800,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £375,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £800,000 |

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
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Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
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Kwala Lumpor.
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Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
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Manila.
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The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credit ; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

### CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

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CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

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Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yens 12,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | " 7,500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | " 6,010,000 |

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

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BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK : The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ............ £180,000

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BRANCHES :

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The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

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LONDON BANKERS :—
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# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 0-57m., 0-51a. Low water, 6-25m., 6-48a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Banks closed : Parsee New Year Eve.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

CRICKET.

B. B. and C. I. Railway vs. Ahmedabad.
Y. M. C. A. vs. Elphinstone College.

**Polo.**—There will be a game, to-day, at 4-30 p.m. Players are requested to turn up punctually.

**Football.**—A football match will be played, this evening, between the Telegraph and Middlesex Regiment. Kick-off 5-15. The following are the Telegraph Team :—E. Chitts, G. Harle, J. Edwards, W. Macqueen, P. Game, H. Pell, F. Harris, G. Rozario, W. Mason, E. Perkins, and J. MacRae. Reserve—W. Sinclair.

**Accident on Board the R. I. M. S. Dalhousie.**—Shaik Bux Vazierudin, a lascar on board the Royal Indian Marine Steamship Dalhousie, while tying a awning over the forehatch, accidentally fell into the hold, sustaining serious injury to his back. The injured man was conveyed to the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital, and detained for treatment.

**Juvenile Play.**—On Saturday afternoon, a boy, name at present unknown, climbed up a cocoanut tree, on the Girgaum Back Road, to remove a kite which was caught in the tree, when the tree, which was rotten, broke, and fell on a Parsee boy, named Sorabji Dossabhoy, aged fifteen years, injuring his head and right ankle. The boy is treated at home.

**Accident at Khandalla Reversing Station.**—A correspondent writes :—The down Raichur mail train leaving Bombay on the night of the 11th instant, collided with Poona passenger while it was leaving Bhore Ghaut Reversing station, and, had it not been for the timely application of the automatic brakes on the passenger train, a most serious accident with loss of lives and damage to rolling stock might have occurred. As it was, some damage was done to the engine and carriages of both trains.

**A Street Accident.**—On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Hasham Abdool Vaid, of Bellasis Road, was driving a mail phæton along the Mombadavi Tank Road, when a woman, named Herkee, aged about thirty years, with a basket of fruit on her head, attempted to cross the road in front of the carriage, with the result that one of the shafts struck her on the back, and knocked the woman down, fracturing one of her shoulder blades. The woman was conveyed to the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital, where she has been detained under treatment.

**The Late Mr. Dharamsi.**—At a general meeting of the Khoja Social Progress Union, held yesterday, and forwarded through its secretary, Mr. Ismail Kassumbhai, to Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Usufali Abdoolabhoy, "That the meeting notes, with the deepest sorrow, the premature and distressful death of the Hon. Mr. Abdoolabhoy Meherali Dharamsi, and fully sympathises with the family of the deceased. That the Union has lost a true friend and well-wisher by his death. That the meeting adjourn in token of honour for the deceased." Mr. Ibrahimbhoy Rahimtoola presided at the meeting.

**Music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club.**—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting) :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Au Revoir | Mourico. |
| Overture | Le Chemin de la Gloire | Kling. |
| Selection | Rigoletto | Verdi. |
| Song | The Last Chord | Sullivan. |
| Fantasia | Paul Jones | Planquette. |
| Valse | Laetitia | Fahrbach. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

**Grant College Medical Society.**—The regular monthly meeting of the society will be held in the Grant College Library at 4-30 p.m., to-day. Business :—(1) The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. (2) Drs. Kawasji Temulji Pardiwala and K. M. Gimi to be elected members of the society. (3) Dr. H. J. Dadiset will read the following papers—(a) Operation of Uvalotomy, and (b) An abscess of the Membrena Tympani. At the end of the papers a few latest ear and throat instruments will be shown. (4) A short paper on indigenous vegetable Antiperiodics, by Dr. L. B. Dhargalkar. (5) To transact such other business as may be brought forth by the honorary secretaries.

**Partial Collapse of Houses.**—A portion of the east wall of a three-storeyed house, in course of being pulled down, at Lady Jamsetji Road, fell in, on Sunday morning, and as the front wall appears to be in an unsafe condition, the Engineering Department, Bombay Municipality, were informed.—The same morning a portion of the north wall of a four-storeyed house, belonging to Haji Cassum Moladina, at Mazagon, collapsed, and fell into a sweeper's gully. The house was occupied by a number of tenants, none of whom was injured. The authorities were informed, and the tenants were asked to vacate, which they did. The damage to the house is estimated at about Rs. 1,000.

**The Hidden Treasure.**—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Luxmi, a Hindu woman, and Mohobat Badarsingh and Ram Basar, Police Ramosis doing duty at Sion Hospital, were charged with theft in respect of ornaments, valued at Rs. 240, belonging to Motiaram Maneckram. Luxmi, having some acquaintance with the complainant, went to his shop on Saturday afternoon. The complainant, leaving her at the shop, went out on some business. On his return he found the ornaments missing, the woman having left in the meantime. A report was made to the police, and the woman was arrested. She pointed out a spot where the ornaments were buried. The police dug out some earth, but in vain. At last, the ramosis, 2nd and 3rd accused, were arrested on suspecion, and it was found out that they had dug out the property from the place and had buried it in another place in the jungle. The magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced the wowan to three, and the ramosis to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

**Surat News.**—Our Surat correspondent, writing under date 12th, says :—The Gaduria riot case prosecution has failed, and the remaining six accused (of the original thirty charged with rioting, &c.), were also let off, the other day, owing to the absence of efficient evidence to prove their guilt. The complainant, Messrs. Dubash Brothers, liquor farmers of the Surat District, were represented by Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law. The appeal in the Bhagda riot case, in which the six accused have been sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Pranlal Harikisondas, District Deputy Collector, Bulsar Division, will probably be heard to-morrow (Monday), before Mr. Walker, the District and Sessions Judge.—Jeram Daji, a Koli palmtree-tapper, charged with committing the murder of one Dossabhai Jeevaji, a Parsi, of Singapore, a village near Surat, has been convicted and sentenced to undergo the extreme penalty of the law by the Sessions Judge, Mr. Walker.—Rao Bahadur H. V. Shikhre, of Colaba, received charge of the Huzur Deputy and Income-tax Collector, Surat, yesterday, from Mr. J. P. Lakhia.—Doctor Nusserwanji N. Khambata, L. M. & S., gave public readings from Poet Fidoshi's "Shak-nameh" on "Fredun and Johak" for two days successively before a gathering of Parsi ladies and gentlemen, at the Machhlipith New Parsi fire-temple. The readings were greatly appreciated by the audience, who listened him attentively on both occasions.

**Clever Pick-Pockets.**—Mr. Framji Pestonji Kapadia, a watch-maker, residing at Soupari Baugh Road, Parel, went to the Parel market on Sunday morning, to make some purchases, having in his pocket a purse containing currency notes, cash, two gold rings, a silver watch with chain attached, a railway pass, &c., in all property collectively valued at Rs. 276. Having bought some articles, complainant felt for his purse, when, to his unpleasant surprise, discovered that his pocket had been picked clean off the whole property. He made a report to the police, and while the latter were making enquiry into the matter, a native Christian of bad repute gave certain information which led to an immediate arrest of one Kallia Babaji, a notorious character, and on searching his persons, all the property, with the exception of a currency note for Rs. 50, was recovered from his dhotur. The latter individual then made a statement, and pointed out two other men, named Raghia Vithoo and Rama Balkrishna, who were taken into custody by the police. It appears that the first accused had removed the articles from the complainant's pockets one after the other, and passed them to the other accused. The whole thing was so cleverly managed, that it did not arouse in the least the complainant's suspicion, until he had an occasion to feel for his purse. The three accused were yesterday, charged by Inspector O'Keefle before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft of the above property and abetment of the offence. The case was remanded.

**The Maratha Provident Fund.**—The second prize-distribution ceremony in connection with the Maratha Provident Fund came off, at Madhav Baug, on Sunday evening, Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji, J.P., presided. The proceedings commenced with the reading of the report for the year ending 31st January 1897 by the secretary, Mr. R. K. Dalvi. The object of this institution is to carry on the business of Life Assurance and Banking (receiving) deposits and giving loans on terms most suitable to humble and moderate means, and to utilize part of the proceeds towards promoting education in the backward section of the Hindu community. The report went to show that in the two branches, viz. (1) Self help and (2) Mutual help, the number of subscribers during the year was 547. The capital of the fund is about Rs. 3,000. The intention of the promoters was to open life assurance branch, but this they were unable to do, owing to prevalence of plague and consequent exodus. After the reading of the report, Mrs. J. K. Paralkhar, K. A. Keloosker, K. V. Pethe, M. W. Patanker, V. K. Oka, Chotalal Goolabray, and others addressed the meeting. Out of 45 students (male and female) examined, 25 were successful. Contributions towards the prize-distribution fund were given by Messrs. Lakhmidas Khimji, J. P., Madhavrao N. Patankar, Tookaram Janji, K. V. Pethe, and others, Mr. Lakmidas Khimji distributed prizes to the deserving students. The students went through a select programme of music. Thanks of the committee were accorded to the guests of the evening, and Mr. Tribuvandas Verjivandas Madhavdas, J. P., for placing Madhav Baug Hall at their disposal. A sum of Rs. 70 was voluntarily subscribed on the spot towards the prize distribution fund by several charitably disposed persons. Bouquets and pangoolab were then distributed.

## A YEAR'S RECORD OF PARSEE SOCIAL LIFE.

To-day, the Parsees close the old and commence their new year to-morrow. Notwithstanding the many adverse circumstances that prevailed during the last Parsee year, there has been a steady progress in social, commercial, educational, and ethical matters relating to Parsees. The now famous and indefatigable historian of the Parsees, Mr. Byramjee Bamanjee Patel, has collected a mass of materials, from which he has published a summary for his Parsee readers. In the face of the terrible calamities that have visited this city,—plague, famine, &c.,—the Parsees have managed to hold their own, and preserved their national greatness in all matters relating to their social and material progress. In times of adversity they have shone as conspicuously as in times of prosperity. The chief point in which their name stands prominent, is—charity and philanthropy. During the past year they have expended no less than Rs. 7,50,000 on charitable and philanthropical works. Most of this sum, namely, Rs. 5,16,000, has been set apart on the occasion of the third day's funeral obsequies among Parsees, who, either from a sense of religious obligations or to commemorate in a solemn manner, the deeds of their departed relations, give out large sums of money. The total sum thus set apart this year is greater than the preceding one by Rs. 3,67,000. As this sum indicates the philanthropy of the Parsees, it in like manner shows that the mortality among them has been greater than that of the previous year, and this may be attributed to the bubonic plague, to which may be credited 564 deaths, in addition to the ordinary mortality. In matters educational, the only noticeable feature was that, owing to the prevalence of plague, schools and colleges remained closed for several months of the year, examinations were deferred, and even the University Convocation was also adjourned. Though the past year showed gloomy aspects, yet the Jubilee of her Majesty the Queen-Empress' sixty years' reign was celebrated with much pomp and circumstances in all parts of her vast dominions, and the Parsees were not behindhand in manifesting their loyalty and devotion to her throne. In addition to there being two Baronets and one Knight, there has been added a second Knight in the person of Sir Muncherji Merwanji Bhownuggree. Among the charities, Bai Dinbai Nusservanji Petit bestowed Rs. 75,000 for replenishing the funds of the Nusservanji M. Petit Dispensary, at Khetwadi. The Hon. N. N. Wadia paid Rs. 10,000 to the trustees of the Parsee Charitable Fund for helping poor members of that community ; in like manner, Bai Ratanbai, widow of Eduljee Hormusjee Bamjee, made a gift of Rs. 20,000 for providing help to poor widows living in Bombay, Nowsari, and Poona. The trustees of the Mancherji Bamanji Sett's fire-temple, situated outside the fort, have spent Rs. 30,000 in renovating this sacred building. The late Mr. Nusserwanjee Jehangir Wadia placed into the hands of Government Rs. 25,500 for laying pipes for bringing down water from the Tansa Lake to Andhari, where temporarily several families, chiefly Parsees, had sought refuge during the progress of the plague. The chief items of charity on third day's funeral ceremonies were :—Rs. 1,31,000 on the death of Mr. N. J. Wadia ; Rs. 2,14,000 that of Bai Motlibai Wadia, and Rs. 420,00 that of Bai Jerbai, wife of Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla. In the mofussil the most notable instance of charity was Rs. 32,000 paid by Bai Motlibai for constructing a macadamized road from the Udwada Railway station to the town, and Rs. 31,000 for maintaining it in a state of efficiency. Mr. Bamanji Shapurji Chothia gave Rs. 15,000 for establishing a library in his native town of Bulsar in the name of his daughter, Bai Awabai. In the town of Karanj in the Surat collectorate, Bai Motlibai Wadia gave Rs. 20,000 in addition to Rs. 10,000 publicly subscribed, for opening a medical dispensary, to be called after her name. Khan Bahadur Nowroji Pestonji Vakel, C.I.E., has established a fund to be called after his name, for the purpose of affording aid to helpless people in his native city, Ahmedabad, without distinction of caste or creed. In other districts of this Presidency, Sir D. M. Petit, Bai Motlibai, and other Parsee philanthropists have also given donations for various charitable objects. In Bombay the large sum of Rs. 2,68,000 was subscribed for the prevailing famine, of which Rs. 45,000 were paid by Parsees. In order to provide cheap food-grain to poor Parsees, the Hon. N. N. Wadia started a fund, in which Rs. 44,000 were collected. It is well-known that several Parsee families receive monthly stipends from the Punchayet, to which Rs. 2 a month were added, tenable for one year. A Parsee hospital for plague-stricken people was established at Parel, to which the eminent Parsee physician, Dr. K. N. Bahadurji gave his services gratuitously. The trustees of the Punchayet managed to collect Rs. 28,000 for meeting the expenses of plague cases. Mr. Shapurjee Barjorjee Bharucha, a public spirited Parsee gentleman, gave Rs. 500 a month, and Messrs. Sorabjee and Cowasjee Dadabhoy Dubash Rs. 250 monthly for meeting the expenses of the Parsee Fever Hospital. Similar medical institutions were established by the Parsees of Poona, Karachi, Ahmedabad, Surat, Broach, Bilimora, Bulsar, Thana, Damaun, Cutch Mandvi, &c. The title of C.I.E. were conferred on Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil of Ahmedabad, Muncherjee Rustomjee Dhobi of Aden, and Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Mehta of Calcutta, Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata has received the title of "Sacred Treasure" and "Kinkoso" from the Emperor of Japan, and Mr. R. D. Tata of Kinkoso from the same Government. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, C.S.I., who had been invited to be present at the Jubilee celebration of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, obtained honourable reception in England at the hands of the most distinguished members of the aristocracy and the Royal family. Flattering addresses were presented to him in England and innumerable parties were held in his honour. His sprighty daughter, Miss Jamsetjee, and Mr. and Mrs. Hirabai Rustamji Sorabjee Powvala, were well recognised in social gatherings in England. Dr. K. N. Bahadurji and Mr. D. E. Wacha were congratulated by the people of Bombay on their return from England, were they had been to give evidence before the Welby Commission on Civil and Military Expenditure in India. Numerous titles of honour in Education, &c., were bestowed on Parsees during the year. 1,088 births and 1,743 deaths among Parsees were registered, and during the same period 128 couples were united in holy wedlock, and twelve re-marriages took place.

## PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

The following are the official statistics of plague cases and mortality in the Presidency during the week ending September 10th :—

| Cities. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | 37 | 26 |
| Poona | 22 | 15 |
| Districts. | | |
| Kaira | 1 | 1 |
| Surat | 48 | 33 |
| Thana | 17 | 9 |
| Ahmednagar | 8 | 6 |
| Nasik | 112 | 93 |
| Poona | 269 | 204 |
| Satara | 349 | 257 |
| Kolaba | 22 | 16 |
| Ratnagari | 11 | 10 |
| Territories. | | |
| Baroda | 7 | 5 |
| Kathiawar | 1 | 0 |
| Kolhapur | 4 | 3 |
| Cutch | 125 | 101 |
| Palanpur | 28 | 13 |
| | 1,031 | 792 |

The death roll from plague now stands as under :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Total deaths week ending Sept. 10 | 792 |
| " " previously reported | 32,602 |
| Total | 32,394 |

The deaths for the four previous weeks were Sept. 3rd 818, Aug. 27th 557, Aug. 20th 348, and Aug. 13th 304.

SKINNY MEN and WEAK WOMEN ! Don't despair ! PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA is far far the best Tonic for you. Is incomparable, peerless, and unrivalled invigorator of Health, Strength and Vigour of Mind and Body. At MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE AND THE LATE MR. DHARAMSI.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided at the usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, when there were also present :—Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. K. M. Shroff, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Professor O. V. Muller, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, and Mr. H. G. Gell.

Before the usual business of the meeting was proceeded with, the Chairman reported to the members the death of the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, and left it to the Committee whether they should adjourn the meeting as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased gentlemen or only pass a resolution regretting his loss and go on with the business.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji proposed that in expressing their deep regret at the death, on the 10th instant, of their late esteemed colleague, the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi, B.A., LL.B., the Standing Committee desired to place on record their high appreciation of the many and valued services rendered to this city by the deceased gentleman, not as only a leading member of the Municipality, but as a member of the Legislative Council, and as a warm friend and supporter of education and of all movements intended for the welfare of the inhabitants of Bombay. Appointed as a Municipal Councillor in the year 1886, the Hon. gentleman by his constant application to the interests of the city secured the entire confidence of his colleagues and at the beginning of 1890 was elected to serve on the Committee, whilst in 1894 he was promoted to the distinguished post of President of the Corporation. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with the assurance of the Standing Committee's sincere condolence with them in their heavy bereavement. In moving the above resolution Dr. Cowasji said that Mr. Dharamsi was a highly educated and clear-headed gentleman, who was capable of expressing his views on complicated municipal questions in so lucid and thorough a manner as to gain a most favourable opinion and esteem of his collegues on the Standing Committee as well as on the board of the Corporation. He was deservedly held in high esteem by his colleagues on account of what might be termed his lovable character. With regard to questions on which he had already made up his mind he was desirous of knowing the views of his elder colleagues, and notwithstanding the fact of his having examined a question thoroughly before arriving at a conclusion he was eager to seek advice and was always ready and willing to learn something from the elders and modify his opinion in the light of the new points brought to his notice. To know Mr. Dharamsi was to love him, and this was evinced by the universal expression of regret evoked in the English and the vernacular press throughout the city and the Bombay Presidency. In the late Hon. Dharamsi the public of Bombay lost a bright star and a leading light.

Mr. G. W. Cuffe, in seconding the resolution, praised the late Mr. Dharamsi for the moderate and temperate views which he brought to bear on all public questions and which gained for him the respect of all sections of the community.

Dr. A. G. Viegas pointed out that Mr. Dharamsi's legal acumen was not a whit less than his public spirit or his superior intelligence. It might be stated that he had sacrificed his health a good deal in the discharge of his public duties. He (Dr. Viegas) strongly urged that the Committee should adjourn on that day after transacting only such important business as required quick disposal.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that he knew Mr. Dharamsi from his infancy and therefore could well testify to his sturdy independence of character. Not only had Mr. Dharamsi sacrificed a good deal of his health but also a considerable portion of his professional gain in attending to his duties in public functions. Mr. Ibrahim thought that it was not easy to fill up the gap caused in the communities of Bombay by the death of Mr. Dharamsi.

Professor Muller was of opinion that in the late Mr. Dharamsi Bombay had lost a man of light and leading, who had worked conscientiously at a large sacrifice of time—that could have been devoted to professional pursuits in the cause of education by accepting the chairmanship of the Joint Schools Committee during the absence of the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia in England. In everything Mr. Dharamsi did his invariable rules seemed to be to adopt a reasonable precaution in arriving at a correct estimation of the facts bearing on a given subject. It would be hard to fill his loss and it would be very long before that could be done.

The Municipal Commissioner submitted that Mr. Dharamsi might be said to have rendered special good services by reason of his moderation and general usefulness, on the Standing Committee and the Coporation.

Mr. Kabraji said that Mr. Dharamsi's usefulness on the Committee was proved by the fact that very important questions had to be postponed week after week for the purpose of enabling Mr. Dharamsi to explain the same. The sad news of the hon. friend's demise came upon him as a sudden blow and the same was the case with many others who were acquainted with that mild, genial, lovable and excellent gentleman. It was as it were, all of them had lost a kind-hearted friend who being perfectly cosmopolitan in his character had sympathy for every community whether that be European, Parsee, Mahomedan or Hindu. They could not help admiring his obliging nature and extraordinary attainments.

The resolution was passed unanimously amidst silence and the Committee after disposing of some work of an urgent kind adjourned to Thursday next at 4 p. m.

## HINGOLEE PRESS COMPANY, LD.

The thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, Medow Street, Fort, Mr. A. Breul, Chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The usual notice convening the meeting having been read, the following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was submitted to the meeting:—

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders their annual report and audited accounts for the year ending 31st July 1897. The past season has, on the whole, been a poor one for Press Companies in the Berars. Not only has the cotton crop in this district fallen considerably short of previous years, but at Akola the Press Companies had also to face the competition of a new rival Press which began working early in January, thereby upsetting the joint working agreement, with the result that for the best part of the season the Presses had to work at a loss. It is for this reason chiefly that the accounts compare so unfavourably with previous years. Your directors, however, are glad to inform you that it has since been arranged to work again on joint account and that an agreement to that period of effect has been entered into for a period of five years. The accounts laid before you show a balance to the credit of Rs. 9,092-4-5, from which your directors have set aside for reserve and renewal account Rs.1,200, leaving Rs. 7,893-4-5 for disposal, out of which they recommend the payment of a dividend of Rs. 9 per share absorbing Rs. 6,750, a bonus to the clerks of the Company of Rs. 300, and that the balance of Rs. 842-4-3 be carried forward to next year's account. The following directors, Mr. A. Breul and Mr. Lukhmidas Vussonjiee, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. Mr. Juejeowandas Vussonjee Munjee having resigned the board of directors, Mr. Ruttonsee Mooljee has been appointed in his place, and you are requested to confirm this appointment. You are also requested to apoint an auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

The above report together with the audited accounts for the year ending 31st July last was adopted and passed. A dividend of Rs. 9 per share, free of income-tax, being 9 per cent on paid up capital was declared and made payable on and after Thursday, the 16th inst. A bonus of Rs. 300 was given to the Press Company's clerks to be distributed according to the discretion of the secretaries and managers of the Company. The appointment, as directors, of Mr. Ruttonsey Mulji, in place of Mr. Jugjivandas Vussonji Munji, was approved and confirmed. Messrs. A. Breul and Lukhmidas Vusonji, who retired by rotation were re-elected directors of the Company. Mr. Furdoonji A. Cursetji Furdoonji was re-appointed auditor for the current year on a remuneration of Rs, 125. A vote of thanks was tendered to Messrs. Breul and Company for the able and successful management of the Company's affairs as well as the directors.

The proceedings terminated with the customary complements to the chairman.

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The Rev. A. Winnington-Ingram (canon-elect of St. Paul's Cathedral) is best known as Head of the Oxford House in Bethnal-green, a "Settlement" founded in imitation of Toynbee Hall in White chapel, but on more distinctively clerical lines. Oxford House has done an excellent work in the East end and for this Mr. Ingram is in no small measure responsible. The new Canon, who is not yet 40, was a scholar of Keble College, Oxford, and was ordained in 1884. He has been private chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield, chaplain to the Bishop of St. Albans and also chaplain to the Archbishop of York. He is well known as a preacher, having been "select preacher" both at his own University and Cambridge. He was presented to the Rectory of Bethnal-green in 1895, and in the same year was appointed Lecturer in Plasoa-Theology at Cambridge. Mr. Ingram, who is at most hardworking and zealous man, belongs to the High Church school.

# NEWS OF THE DAY

It is now stated that the Afridis, after their raid in the Khyber, carried back 152 wounded men, which shows that the loss inflicted upon them by the Khyber Rifles was greater than at first calculated. They have carefully concealed the number of men killed outright.

The Commissioner of Patna has issued a circular letter to the Collectors and Superintendents of Famine Relief Works under him to so arrange matters that the relief works may be closed about the 25th instant.

Mr. Rattray, Sub-divisional Officer, Jamooee, has disposed of the case in which driver Nixon, guard Backman, and assistant station master Gordon, of the East Indian Railway, were charged with causing the recent collision at Nawadih between two goods trains, which resulted in the death of a "Khalassi," besides damage to the rolling stock. The first and third defendants were respectively fined Rs. 500 and Rs. 250, and guard Backman was discharged.

The following appointments have been made to General Sir William Elles's division of the Mohmand Field Force : Section Commandant on line of communications, Captain W. C. Knight, 4th Bengal Cavalry ; Field Treasure-chest Officer, Lieutenant W. M. Grimley, 20th Punjab Infantry; Signalling Officer with the 1st Brigade, Lieutenant H. N. Field, Devonshire Regiment. A detachment of the Devonshire Regiment with two Maxims will accompany the force.

The Imperial Service Transport Trains will bring to the force at the front a corps rare in the extreme, and one which may be invaluable, viz., a thoroughly trained and disciplined Transport corps, far more efficient and mobile than the hastily mobilised Transport troops and sections which alone we can afford to maintain. These Imperial Service corps are thoroughly equipped and trained in peace, and are therefore fit to move well to the front with an army advancing, and should be invaluable either to carry ammunition or to provide the transport for any sudden dash necessitating forced marches.

The Commander-in-Chief, in addressing the officers of the 2nd Punjab Rifle Volunteers, whom he entertained at dinner on Wednesday, made the following remarks regarding Volunteering at the present time :—"If anything were wanting to emphasise the necessity for the European portion of the population in this country standing armed and ready for any eventuality, it would have been afforded by the suddenness and fierceness with which our garrisons on the frontier have been attacked within the last few weeks, and the rapidity with which this unprovoked hostility against our supremacy has spread along the border. My parting advice to you then is to take as your motto 'Ready' and to do your endeavour to make others also act up to it."

The *Englishman* writes :—Mr. Garth made a mistake in going to Bombay to make a personal application to the High Court, after it had twice refused him permission to appear in the Tilak case. An attorney had applied twice, and Mr. Pugh had written to the Judges urging the arrangement. It was not therefore over respectful to march on Bombay under the circumstances, hoping to overcome all opposition by a personal representation. To the native press the situation is full of tragedy. We are told that the event will create a profound sensation in England. But still there is reason to doubt whether his Benchers will demand an apology from the Chief Justice, or his instant demission of office.

The *Indian Planters Gazette* writes :—"It has long been a source of surprise to Government officials well acquainted with Assam and having intimate knowledge of the intricacies of the tea industry, that planters and those with money invested in tea, should not ere this have supplied their own steamers for the transport of tea to Calcutta. The initial outlay would doubtless be very considerable, but there is no doubt about the matter being a success, and there would be small fear of loss to the shareholders. We feel pretty sure that were the idea entertained and made a *fait accompli*, there would be no difficulty in disposing of the shares. It may be thought and suggested that many big tea proprietors and others with capital in tea are too deeply connected with the present River Steamer Companies to make them care about pushing forward any other fleet of boats. But, after all, these must necessarily comprise but a small portion of our tea capitalists, and as, notwithstanding the present prices and poor outlook generally, fresh interests are constantly being pressed into tea, and rich capitalists almost daily increasing, we cannot but think that these would be largely in the majority towards favouring some better and less expensive plan for the transport of our teas."

There are very few points of interest in the report on the Chin Hills administration. It is a record of peaceful progress, varied by very few serious crimes and no political disturbances. Some irritation was caused, especially during the early part of the year, by the disarmament of the whole country in the previous year and the marking and licensing of the guns allowed to be retained. The Chins regarded this scheme with great suspicion, fearing the entire withdrawal of the guns, but no active opposition was offered. In January 1897 the relief of the Southern Chin Hills garrison by military police was carried out. The change involves the increase of the Chin Hills battalion by three companies and two British officers, but the net decrease of cost to Government by the substitution of military police for the 6th Burma Battalion is very considerable. The punishment of the villages on the Pakokku Border implicated in raids on Swelegyin village and Mindat Post in the previous year was carried out by three columns of military police, consisting of 100 men each. Captives and stolen property were recovered, punishment was inflicted on the villages concerned and compensation exacted from them. For the rest the year was prosperous and uneventful.

Early in August a statement appeared in the English papers that an Afghan dignitary called Mir Seyid had appeared at Constantinople with a suite of thirty persons to pay his respects to the Sultan. Some of the local anti-English newspapers made great capital out of this, and the impression got abroad that the Sultan was intriguing with the Amir. On the 4th instant "Reuter" informed us that Sheikh Seyid (as he was now called) had left Constantinople, and added that it was doubtful whether he was the bearer of a letter to the Amir. We are in a position to state that the whole story of this supposed Afghan mission to the Sultan is a fabrication. Mir Seyid and Sheikh Seyid are titles merely. The man who appeared at Constantinople is one Yahiya Khan. He be a native of Herat, and so far from being an emissary of the Amir he fled from Afghanistan to Persia in 1882, as he belonged to the faction hostile to Abdur Rahman. He was an adherent of Sardar Ayub Khan, but had no position in Herat. He settled in Khaf and eventually married a daughter of Sardar Afzul Khan, another refugee. This somewhat improved his social status, but Afzul Khan died in 1889, and Yahiya Khan thereafter turned his thoughts to religion. He acquired a considerable reputation for piety among the people of Khorasan by whom he is still much respected. Last September he determined to make the pilgrimage to Mecca, and getting together some thirty or forty pilgrims he journeyed to the Hedjaz by way of Teheran and Baghdad. Having completed his pilgrimage he did what many other pilgrims are accustomed to do, namely, took a ship from Jeddah for Constantinople to pay his respects to the Sultan as the head of his religion. It is plain that as he has been a refugee for 15 years and as he left Mashad a year ago, long before there were any signs of trouble on the Indo-Afghan frontier, he could not have been the Agent of the Amir. Moreover he still belongs to the faction which supports the claims of the Sher Ali family. He is no politician, his life for many years past having been devoted to pious works. Yahiya Khan must have been astonished at the interest his visit to Constantinople excited.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

| Ward. | Plague Attacks. | Plague Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Middle and Lower Colaba and Fort | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| B Chukla | 1 | 0 | 16 |
| C Khara Talao and Khumbharwada | 3 | 1 | 27 |
| D Khetwady | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| E Byculla | 1 | 0 | 31 |
| F Parel | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| G Mahim | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 5 | 15 |
| Total | 6 | 6 | 113 |
| Total to date | 12,860 | 10,332 | |

CHOLERA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Attacks | 8 |
| Deaths | 6 |

## OBITUARY.

The Marquis of Northampton, William Douglas-Maclean-Compton, was born in 1818, in York Place, married 1844, the 3rd d. of Admiral the Hon. Sir George Elliot, K.C.B. (she died 1877) ; succeeded his bro. in 1877 ; became a captain R. N. in 1853, served in the Chinese war ; placed on the retired list 1866 ; became a rear-admiral 1869, vice-admiral 1876, admiral 1880, envoy extraordinary upon a special mission to the King of Spain 1881 ; is a knight grand cross of the Spanish order of Charles III ; C. C. Northamptonshire. Is descended from Sir William Compton, a distinguished courtier in the reign of Henry VIII.; the 2nd earl was an active royalist during the civil wars, as was likewise the 3rd earl. The 3rd marquis bore the name of Douglas before Compton, for which he was granted permission by sign manual. His heir is his son William George Spencer Scott, Earl Compton born 1851 ; married 1884, Hon. Mary Florence Baring, d. of 2nd Baron Ashburton ; he was educated at Cambridge ; was in Diplomatic Service ; M. P. for Warwickshire (Startford-on-Avon), 1885-6, and for Yorks (Barnsley) since 1886 ; contested Holborn (G. L.) 1888 ; is D. L. Warwickshire ; C. A. London (Finsbury).

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers per s. s. "Shannon," which is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a.m., on Saturday :—

Brandridge, Lieut E A
Bertram, Capt
Braed, Capt
Burrows, Major E
Creagh Col
Cole, Rev T E
Copplestone, Mr C
Darnell, Capt
Duncan, Mr and Mrs
Dawson, Lieut G B
Eager, Miss
Elliott, Mr C F
English, Major
Elliott, Capt C B
Farrington, Mr
Foogood, Mr and Mrs
Gray, Mrs C
Hutchison, Mr R W
Harris, Mr and Mrs
House, Miss
Hardy, Mr R E
Herbert, Capt
Howitt, Commander
Johnson, Lieut J
James, Mr A
Lilly, Capt C
London, Mr F H
London, Mr and Miss
[illegible]shington, Mr P
[illegible]archant, Lieut-Col, Mrs and infant
Macdonald, Major
Monement, Mr W
Maxwell, Miss
Marlow, Capt
Naylor, Mr
Ormsby, Capt
Prickett, Col
Patten, Mr G.
Powell, Major A
Pringle, Major
Quicke, Surgn Major
Simpson, Mrs G F
Shimwell Mr W
Woolwright, Mr A P
Wright, Surgn Maj and Mrs
Wyatt, Lieut G A

## THE WEATHER.

### OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 13TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1897.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Deesa, Surat, Neemuch, Indore, Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad and Sholapur, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is very irregular, and the baric gradients are steep to slight. Winds in Gujarat are cyclonic, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been strong at Veraval and Bhuj, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Veraval and 16 at Ghadechi. The maximum temperature is 4° to 5° in excess of the normal in Sind and at Allahabad, Jeypore and Neemuch, and the minimum 4° to 6° in excess in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and at Jacobabad, Rajkot and Saugor. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobabad and the lowest 62° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Madras, Negapatam, Karwar, Jubbulpore, Neemuch, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Heavy rain has fallen at Akola (2'15"), over an inch at Khandwa (1'13"), light to moderate showers at Bhuj, Veraval, Neemuch, Indore, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Amraoti, Bombay, and Ratnagiri, and a few drops at Ajmere, Deesa, Rajkot, Ghadechi, Goa and Cochin. The isobars and the cyclonic circulation of wind in Gujarat indicate that the storm noticed in yesterday's report has moved further westwards into the Arabian Sea and its centre at 8 a.m., to-day was probably in Latitude 22° N., Longitude 67° E. The disturbance appears to have increased slightly in intensity, the sea is now rough, and the wind velocity is 18 miles per hour at Veraval. The weather to the westwards of Veraval in the Arabian Sea is very unsettled, and strong squally winds with rain are to be expected. The general weather conditions are favourable for rain in the Bombay Presidency, Gujarat, Central India and Berar.

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

Monday : The barometer has fallen in parts of North-west and North-east India and risen elsewhere. The storm which was proceeding into the north Arabian sea has practically disappeared, though the lowest readings are still shown off in Kathiawar coast, and slight shallow depressions exist over the Bay apparently. Winds are generally southerly along the west coast and in North Bombay, south-easterly and easterly in Northern India, variable over the Central Provinces, Lower Bengal, and Burma, and westerly elsewhere. The wind is locally strong in Chittagong and fairly normal in other places. The mean temperature has fallen in Guzerat and Central India, risen in Punjab and changed irregularly elsewhere. The heat is less than usual over northern half of the Peninsula, the Deltaic, Bengal and parts of Upper Burma, and greater than usual elsewhere, more particularly Sind and the Gangetic plain. The highest maximum reported is a hundred and seven in Jacobabad. Fine weather, with a few scattered showers, has prevailed in the greater part of the country, but in Burma, the Central parts of India and North of Bombay the rainfall has been more general. The principal falls are over two inches at Jessore, Akola, and Chanda, over one inch at Yamethin, Roorkee and Khandwa.

## RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. In. Cts. | Espl'ade. In. Cts. | Fort. In. Cts. | Colaba In. Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 70 87 | 70 13 | 73 60 | 67 84 |
| Monday September 13 | 0 00 | 0 50 | 0 49 | 0 09 |
| Total | 70 87 | 70 63 | 73 60 | 67 93 |
| Total fall to 13th Sept. 1896. | 87 02 | 85 46 | 91 93 | 86 26 |
| Total fall to 13th Sept. 1895. | 70 77 | 60 38 | 60 52 | 60 85 |

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. ; at the Esplanade from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, Sept. 11.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall, left here this morning.

SUEZ, Sept. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana, left here this evening.

ADEN, Sept. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, left here this afternoon.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar, from Bombay, on the 12th instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Ernest Simons, which left Bombay on the 3rd instant, at noon, arrived at Suez on Sunday, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Trieste, left Karachi for Bombay, on the evening of the 12th instant, and is expected to arrive here on Tuesday evening.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 3 13-32 |

The Manchester Market has been steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2¾ per cent. Consols | 111 9-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 104 1-2 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 117½ |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper | 63 3-8 |
| Bar Silver | 25 1-2 |

The sum of about £1,25,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Claverhill, 1,828 tons, Captain L Wigley, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, [illegible] tons, Captain G Jourdain, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 37 deck passengers.

The s s Baron Ardrossan, 1,825 tons, Captain A G McNeil, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Newport, 11th August, with a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s India, 2,591 tons, Captain J W Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, 29th August via Colombo and Cochin, with a cargo of rice and timber and Mr Cambay as passenger. During the voyage she experienced moderate monsoon and sea.

The B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice will sail to-day for Karachi and Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr A J T[illegible] Lieut Robinson, Mr L J Burgonha and 65 deck.

The following is the list of passengers per Italia [illegible] Bisagno, sailing to-day, for Genoa :—Mrs Gordon and [illegible] Mr and Mrs J Francisco Auto Ocnoa and family, Priv Baley, Messrs. C Sidney Smith, H Kangierser, W M[illegible] minsen, Capoferri Francesco, Guigetti Luigi, and [illegible] Werner.

## ARRIVALS.

| Sept. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | India s | Robertson | Rangoon, Aug[illegible] |
| | Baron Ardrossan s. | McNeil | Newport, Aug[illegible] |
| | Kaiser-i-Hind s | Barcham | China. |

## DEPARTURE.

| Sept. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Claverhill s | Wigby | Rangoon. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Bisagno, Marcini, for Genoa, &c.
" Henry Bolckow, Jourdain, for Persian Gulf
" Dwarka, Tice, for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Oriental, for London, &c.
" Benlarig, for Antwerp and London.
" Chilka, for Coast and Rangoon.
" Landaura, for Calcutta, &c.
" Hooseinee, for Jeddah, &c.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

### REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D-C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th September, 1897.

1. The following drills will take place this week. Recruits should make a point of being present :—

Fort Head-quarters.—Thursday, at 8-15 p.m., 40-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-quarters.—To-day and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m., 40-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

By order,
A. J. PEILL, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Cinderella Dance.—The third Cinderella will be held at the Club on Saturday next, the 18th instant. Particulars can be seen on the Club Notice Board.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 10.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surg Lieut W W Clemesha, M B, B Sc, I M S, Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 7th Aug 1897.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the dates on which they respectively assumed charge of their duties :—Surg Capt D J Collins, M B, A M S, Surg Lieuts C K Morgan, M B, A M S, H A L Howell, A M S, E F E Baines, I M S, and G O F Sealy, I M S.

The services of Surg Lieut J C Robertson, M B, C M, I M S, Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plage duty, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties at Sutna.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification No 911—105-15 (Famine), dated 25th March 1897, the services of Lieut E O'Brien, 30th Regt of Bo Infy (3rd Baluch Battn), employed on famine duty, in the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date he is relieved of his present duties.

The services of Lieut G S F Broome, 21st Field Battery, R A, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for famine duty.

Mr J A McKee, Convr of Forests, 3rd [offg 2nd] grade, in charge of the Southern Forest Circle, Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty eight days, under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st inst.

Mr W P Thomas, Depy Consvr, 1st grade, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Consvr, 3rd grade, and to be in charge of the Southern Forest Circle, during Mr McKee's absence, or until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr W S Davis, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (offg 2nd) class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as Asst Political Agent for Dir and Swat, with effect from the 27th Aug 1897.

The services of Surgn Capt G D Browning, A M S, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his plague duty in Baluchistan.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secy of State for India :—Lieut W C Scott, I S C, Asst Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Infantry, medical certificate, for three months.

With reference to the Notification of the Home Dept No 540, Medical, dated the 28th May, 1897, the services of Surgn Lieut N P O'G Lalor, M B, BCH, I M S, Madras, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date of his relief by Surgn Lieut J A Black, M B, C M, I M S, Bengal.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr C Findlay, as acting Consular Agent for the United States of America at Rangoon, vice Mr C Gairdner.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made, with effect from the dates on which the officers assume their duties :—Lieutenant A. Grant-Duff, Royal Highlanders, and Captain A Pressey, 4th Bengal Infantry, to be commandants of the Depots of British and Native Troops, respectively, at Peshawar.

Capt H V Bailey, 5th Lancers, to be a Station Staff Officer 1st class, in the Bengal Command, vice Capt H R B Donne appointed a Depy Assist Adjt Genl on the establishment.

Capt H C Frith, 1st Batt Somersetshire L I, to be Station Staff Officer, 1st class, in the Punjab Command, vice Capt S C F Jackson, appointed Depy Asst Adjt Genl Head Quarters, Bombay Command.

Cap R Fanshawe, Oxfordshire L I, Station Staff Officer, 2nd class, Bareilly, to officiate as Station Staff Officer 1st class and to act as Staff Officer to Col E H Wilson, C B, Comdg Peshawar.

The following appointments are made, with effect from the dates on which the officers assume their duties :—Col W J Vousden, V C, Col on the Staff and Base Comdt Edwardesabad to be Col on the Staff and Base Comdt at Kohat Lieut, Col V C Tonnochy, Comdt, 3rd Reg of Sikh Inf, to be Col on the Staff and Base Comdt, Tochi Field Force, at Edwardesabad, vice Col Vousden Major A J W Allen, E K Regt, Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Edwardesabad, to be Station Staff Officer, 1st class, at Kohat Capt F St D Skinner, R S Reg, to be Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Edwardesabad, vice Major Allen.

B, Col A W Jamieson, I S C, Comdt 7th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Reg of Bengal Inf, to officiate in Command of a second class district in India, with temporary rank of Brig Genl while so employed, vice Major-Gen A G Yeatman Biggs, C B, appointed to command the 3rd Reserve Brigade.

Surg Major H St C Carruthers, I M S Madras Estab officiating Medical Storekeeper, Madras Command, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from 6th July 1897, vice Surgn Lieut Col S L Dobie, retired.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India—Lieut E H Sweet R I Regt, officiating wing officer, 2nd Battn, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, 10th July 1896, and Lieut W H Lane, The Princess of Wales's Own York Regt, officiating wing Officer, 5th Regt of Madras Infy, 18th Aug 1897.

Col E H Wilson, C B, I S C Comdt 34th Punjab Regt of Bengal Infy Pioneers, to be Col on the Staff temporary, Peshawar, dated 12th Aug 1897.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

Malakand.—The following appointments are made, with effect from the dates on which the officers assume their duties :—Capt H d'E Vallancey, 2nd Battn, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and Capt R R Renton, 18th Regt of Bengal Infy, to be Comdts of the Depots of British and Native Troops, respectively, at Nowshera.

Tochi.—With reference to G G O No. 697 of 1897, Lieut J H Peck, I S C, 27th Regt 1st Baluch Battn of Bombay Light Infy, to be Asst to the Chief Commissariat Officer, Tochi Field Force, from the date on which he assumes his duties, in place of Lieut J L Rose, whose services are urgently required with his regiment.

PENSIONS.—WARRANT OFFICERS.

Condr J Kelly, Commissariat Transport Dept, Madras, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st Aug 1897.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—Captains to be Majors.—St F Biddulph, 5th Sept 1897 ; Brevet Major H D'Urban Keary, D S O, E Vansittart F L Jones, 10th Sept 1897 ; Lieut to be Captain—A Andrew, 8th Sept 1897.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

Lieut Genl G N Channer, C B, V C, I S C, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the 4th Sept 1897.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Sergt A White, Bengal Miscellaneous List, Head Clerk Staff Office, Mohmand Field Force, is granted the temporary rank of Sub Condr, whilst so employed.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bengal—Sub Condr W Levason, on probation, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 8th June 1897. Bombay—Sub Condr Rees Ross, on probation, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 9th March 1897.

RETIREMENT.

Capt W N M Cooke, I S C, wing officer, 8th Regt of Madras Infy, has been transferred by the Secy of State for India to temporary half pay, with effect from the 10th Oct 1897, subject to H M's approval.

SPECIAL.

With reference to article 289, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officer having been absent from Military duty for ten years, is transferred to the Supernumerary List, with effect from the date specified :—Capt C Archer, Political Agent, 3rd class, 7th Aug 1897.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Assam Valley Light Horse—G S Beauchamp, Gent, to be Second Lieut, vice Collins, promoted.

Moulmein Vol Rifles—Second Lieut A E T Sarfas, Unattached List, resigns his commission.

Rohilkhand Vol Rifles—J Buchanan, Gent, to be Second Lieut, with effect from the 31st Aug 1897, vice Moore, resigned.

Malabar Vol Rifles—M J Murphy, Gent, to be Second Lieut, vice Pinhey, promoted ; Second Lieut V S F Wilson to be Lieut, with effect from the 25th June 1897, vice O'Connell, promoted ; R E Holland, Gent, to be Second Lieut, vice Ferguson, transferred to the Bangalore Vol Rifles ; and C A Tulloch, Gent, to be Second Lieut, to complete the establishment.

MARINE DEPATMENT.

The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Secy of State for India, with effect from the 7th July 1897 :—To be Asst Engr—J C Tosh.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secy of State for India :—Lieut W G Windham, R I M, for two months, m c, and Lieut A R S Warden, R I M, for three months, m c.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old Bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents, THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

BENGAL and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—INSPECTORS of Works required. Apply to AGENT, Gorakhpur, N. W. P., sending certificates and stating salary expected.

JUST RECEIVED, DECANTERS, with Musical Boxes playing 1 Air, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30, with case complete.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE, of Dr. Peterson and Lt. Peile's Furniture, Boudoir Piano, carriages and horses, &c., at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, THIS DAY, at 1 P. M.

FOR SALE—3 Second-hand LANCASHIRE BOILERS 30' by 7,' 2 by Hick Hargreaves and Co., of 85 and 65 lbs. pressure and 1 by W. and J. Gallo way of 90 lbs pressure. Also 31 second-hand Fly Throstle Frames 2" lift 280 Spindles each. For particulars apply to the MANAGER, Jivraj Balloo Mills Tardeo.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, GOOD and PERSEVERING BUSINESS GENTLEMEN, popular with business people in Bombay, and expert in canvassing, to co-operate with a gentleman in an important business. No money required from applicants. For terms and further particulars apply to "GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY," care of this Paper.

THE RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will RE-OPEN from 1st October next. It is situated centrally on a plateau, easy to reach and possessed of abundant accommodation, has all the comforts and conveniences of a home. Families are specially provided for in detached and semi-detached bungalows, and there is good accommodation for single gentlemen. Rooms are bright and airy, facing west. Terms moderate. Apply PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess. Country no objection. Address "88A," care of this Paper.

H. BARRETT, Esq., Engineer, Kaiser-i-Hind Mills:—During the last week I have used BATLIWALLA and Co.'s CHOLEROL amongst my Mill Hands, and found it giving relief at once, and has proved SUCCESSFUL in all cases of CHOLERIC SYMPTOMS. Dr. B. NOVROJI [L. M. & S.]:—It is a safe and sure remedy for Cholera. Dr. N. B. LAM [L. M. & S.]:—I have found it extremely useful in several cases of Cholera. As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PLEASE NOTE.—We only supply High Class Guaranteed PORTUGUESE SERVANTS. Do not apply for 2nd and 3rd Class Servants. Fee Rs. 3, for each servant. E. CAMIL and Co., Registery Office. No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RAIN.—We receive letters daily from our Constituents enquiring whether cloudy or rainy weather is suitable for Photography. We say "Yes" certainly, by special arrangements, in our Studio we can take first class portraits during rainy or cloudy weather.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photos Saloon, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Bombay.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

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LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous, Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories, and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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MADRAS RACES.

OCTOBER MEETING 1897.

OWNERS are reminded that the THIRD and FINAL ENTRANCES for the OCTOBER MEETING to be held at Guindy, on the 9th, 12th, 14th and 16th October, 1897, CLOSE on Wednesday, the 15th September, 1897.

Special attention is drawn to General Condition II and last para. of III.

For Prospectus and Lists of First and Second Entries apply to

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THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

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| | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Pound | in Rs. 15 oz, post free | 15 12 |
| ½ " | " " 7-8 oz, post free | 8 0 |
| ¼ " | " " 3-12 oz, post free | 4 4 |

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 13.

IN the absence of further advices relating to trade and finance by wire, usually noticed in this column, since those referred to in our report under Saturday evening's date, we now annex our weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

| | 1897. | 1896. | 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's Receipts | 98,000 | 154,000 | 47,000 |
| " Exports to U. Kingdom | 9,000 | 38,000 | 15,000 |
| " Continent | 8,000 | 12,000 | Nil |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. | 115,000 | 217,000 | 61,000 |
| " exports to U. K. do. | 11,000 | 48,000 | 19,000 |
| " to Continent do. | 12,000 | 24,000 | 1,000 |
| " Stock in the Ports | 140,000 | 346,000 | 301,000 |

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 10th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

| | 1897. | 1896. | 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds | 1,040,000 | 1,507,720 | 2,264,610 |
| " " Surats | 97,000 | 182,990 | 142,120 |

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

| | 1897. | 1896. | 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 438,000 | 454,070 | 1,144,740 |
| " London | 5,000 | 4,000 | 8,000 |
| American Afloat | 20,000 | 67,000 | 27,000 |
| East Indian | 3,000 | 2,500 | 6,000 |
| Total | 465,000 | 527,570 | 1,185,740 |
| Price of Middling-Americans | 4 4-32d. | 4 21-32d. | 4 3-8d. |
| " Good Dhollera | 3 13-32d. | 3 3-4d. | 3 7-16d. |
| Difference | 23-32d. | 29-32d. | 15-16d. |

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at the Head Office | Dec. | Rs. | 8,80,394 |
| " " Branches | Dec. | " | 4,32,424 |
| Other " | Inc. | " | 41,45,625 |
| Government Securities | Dec. | " | 13,341 |
| Other authorised " | | | unchanged. |
| Loans | Inc. | " | 3,80,135 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased | Inc. | " | 19,73,549 |
| Balances with other Banks | Dec. | " | 16,645 |
| Cash | Inc. | " | 9,92,461 |

The advance in its rates by two per cent in the middle of last week by the Presidency Bank was not due, judging from the Statement of Affairs issued by the Bank to-day, to any immediate and large increase in the demand for Money for the requirements of trade, but rather to prepare in other quarters, in which connection it will be noticed from the present return that a decrease of over 13 lakhs in the aggregate took place in Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches last week in addition to the previous week's withdrawals of 19½ lakhs. The figures which go to indicate the position of the trade demand for Money show a net falling off during the week under notice of ready 18 lakhs, an increase of 19¾ lakhs in Bills Discounted, and some addition to Loans having been counterbalanced to that extent by a large increase in Private Deposits. On the whole, the Cash Balance showed an increase of some 10 lakhs on Saturday afternoon, compared with a diminution of 47 lakhs at the end of the week preceding.

COTTON.—Our local market for the staple keeps very quiet, and the advices received from Europe do not give much encouragement to buy. The rates for new crop Cotton are down about Rs. 2 to 3 per candy. Ready old stuff meets a very slow sale at declining rates.

The rain which has recently fallen here has extended apparently to the Oomrawattee, Broach, and Dhollera Cotton circle, in the various districts of which the official telegraphic reports to hand this morning report a fall, ranging from 3·14 inches at Julgaum to 6 cents at Verumgaum. At Broach 1·92 inch had been registered since the middle of last week; and 2·35 inches at Bellary. In the Bengal circle no further rain to speak of had fallen, and the plants were showing balls in the Beawar district. In the other circles the crop was flourishing in seasonable weather, considerable improvement being perceptible at Barsee but fine weather will now be needed for the weeding of the plants in the Oomrawattee circle.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Saturday, were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 281 | bales. |
| Wheat | 2,888 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 893 | " |
| Rapeseed | 2,807 | " |
| Castorseed | 875 | " |
| Rice | 1,184 | " |

FREIGHTS.—This market remains firm. So far, the surplus tonnage at this port has been taken up by Calcutta and surrounding ports; the Knight Templar (s) and two other steamers are reported to have been fixed for Calcutta loading at 20s. per ton, and the rate for Jute to Hamburg from Calcutta is 21s 3d. per ton. In the face of such competition there is no chance of tonnage being secured for Bombay at cheaper rates, and owners maintain a very strong position for October tonnage, although the arrival to Produce are upon a small scale. The present tightness of the Money Market, however, will tend to make dealers in produce lower their pretensions and send their stocks to market.

EXCHANGE opened quiet this morning at 1s. 3 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a fair enquiry on the part of the Bazaar for Bank Paper, and the rate temporarily receded 1-32d. to 1s. 3 7-8d, for Telegraphic. Later on. 1s. 3 29-32d. was again available, and business was done at the rate. A few merchants' Bills were reported sold at 1s. 4 1-16d., the market closing quiet as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s. 3 29-32d. | per rupee. |
| " Telegraphic | 1s. 3 29-32d. | " |
| " 3 ms' sight | 1s. 3 31-32d. | " |
| Credits " | 1s. 4 1-16d. | " |
| Francs " | 1·69½d. | " |

These are the last quotations till Thursday, as the Banks will be closed for the next two days on account of the Parsi New Years holiday.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been unsettled in tone at 96¼ for Money and 96 3/8 for Account, for 3½ per Cents, with 91¼, nominal, quoted for Threes.

SHARES have been dull. Manockjee Petit Mill have advanced Rs. 30, China and Currimbhoy Rs. 5 each; Presidency are Rs. 15 lower, and City of Bombay, Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay have declined Rs. 2½, being quoted at Rs. 1,297½ per share.

## HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

43,96—Chitnis M and M—Vasudev Gopal Bhandarkar and others vs Shamrao Narayen Laud and others—Daphtary and F, Ardeshir H and D and In person, part heard.
98,96—Ardeshir H and D—Dwarkadas Chagmal and others vs Memon Oomer Jamal Vayani—Payne G and S. Not to be called on.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

84,93—Thakurdas D and C—Fazal Jaffer vs Jafferbhoy Fazal Peeroo and another—Maganlal and R.
559,96—Wadia and G—Valchand Ramchand and another vs Wagjee Bhimjee and others—Manshuklal D and J, Not to be called on.
299,97—Bicknell M and M—Shrikrishna Manshukhdas and others vs Girdharilal Juggonnath.
351,97—Smetham B and Noble—Limjee Eduljee vs Rao Raj Motising.
357,97—Pestonjee R and K—Ranchorddas Tribbovandas vs The Belgaum Manufg Co Ld—Nanu and H, Not to be called on.
367,97—Payne G and S—Dullechand Meghjee and others vs Hassum Valla—In person.
378,97—Hiralal M and M—Merwanjee Hormarjee Kapadia vs The Ripon Printing Press Co Ld, Not to be called on.
383,97—Daphtary and F—Michael Francis D.Souza and another vs Goolam Hoosein Mooljee and another—Daphtary and F.
392,97—Dicksit and D—Chenajee Narsingjee and others vs Abdul Hoosein Ebrahimjee Tambawalla.
394,97—Khandas and S—Thuckur Tricumdas Muljee and others vs Sha Harivalabhdas Narsidas.
396,97—In person—Eduljee Bezonjee Lakdawalla vs Kawasjee Cursetjee Dubash.
398,97—Brown and M—Hussonally Sullemanjee vs Goolam Hoosein Jeevanjee—In person.
399,97—Wadia and G—Purkha Dolla and others vs Mulla Tyebally Karrimbhoy. Not to be called on.
401,97—Bhaishankar and K—Vasonji Khimji vs Madhowji Mohanjee.
402,97—Payne G and S—Khoorna Jumna and others vs Khattri Purshotum Nathoo and others.
403,97—Nanu and H—Bai Perojbai vs Veerjee Waljee.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

21,97—In person—Goolam Hoosein Jeewajee and another vs Shaik Adumji Pirbhai and another—Part heard.
24,97—In person—Krupabai vs Jacob Isaac.
26,97—In person—Sakhoobai vs Vinayek Dhondhu.
27,97—In person—Sookhdev Ramsaroop vs Jumna Premchand and others.

Postponed Long Causes.

43,97—Brown and M—Raphael Sidka Raphael vs Ladkibai and others—Edgelow and G, and M and R, Part heard.
454,96—Payne G and S—Sorabjee Dadabhoy Dubash and others vs Cursetjee Jehangir Khambatta and others—Hemming and P, Part heard.
71,97—Balkrishna V N K—Narronjee Mooljee and another vs Nathubhai Morarjee and another—Edgelow and G—Not to be called.
606,96—Thakurdas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs Baldevdas Guneshdas and others.
607,96—Thakurdas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs Baldevdas Guneshdas and others.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARTON—September 6, at Simla, the wife of the Rev. C. E. Barton, C. M. S., Multan, of a son.
RANKIN—September 5, at Sasseram, the wife of James T. Rankin, I. C. S., of a son.
SMALLEY—September 9, at Rampore Haut, the wife of William Smalley, of twins (sons).

MARRIAGE.

HUNT—BULLMORE—September 4, at Saint Andrew's, Kirk Madras, by the Rev. W. F. Archibald, Richard Hunt, youngest son of the late Charles Hunt, to Alice Susan Nanette, only daughter of the late Frederick Charles Bullmore, and of Mrs. R. Maclure Savege.

DEATHS.

CHARLESWORTH—September 3, at Nusseerabad, Lill, the dear wife of Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel H Charlesworth, A. M. S.
DAME—August 27, at Karachi, Annie, the dearly loved infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dame, aged 10 months and 21 days.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1897.

DOUBTLESS with an eye to dramatic effect, the announcement by the Tzar that France and Russia are not only united, but allied nations, was reserved for the farewell luncheon on board the cruiser Pothuau before the departure of President Faure. The word alliance or ally, was so carefully avoided in the many toasts and speeches made during the visit that in Germany and in London, even in Paris, there was a disposition to believe that, after all, there was no alliance, but only a union of hearts. "Many toasts, but no treaties" was the epigrammatic form in which this natural feeling found expression. When the moment of parting was at hand, President Faure rose, and read a written toast, full of the friendliest sentiments for the Tzar, the Tzaritza and the Russian people. Then the Tzar rose in his turn and resting his fingers on the table, looked slowly at the guests down one side and then the other, so as to command absolute attention; not reading, but speaking, His Majesty proposed a toast which contained the momentous announcement that France and Russia were "united and allied for the maintenance of peace in a spirit of right and equity." The Treaty of Alliance had been signed on the previous day, many Conferences having taken place at intervals during the visit between the Tzar and M. Hanotaux and President Faure and Count Mouravieff and between the French and Russian Ministers. The stipulations of the Treaty are kept secret, and are likely to remain so until some inspired journalist in Frankfurt or Berlin publishes them to the world. It may be laid down as an axiom in international diplomacy that the most secret document becomes known to other Powers almost before the ink with which it is written is dry. The articles of the treaty, whatever they may be, are of very small importance compared with the fact that a Franco-Russian Alliance has been completed and that the Tzar himself has announced it as the culmination of the historic Mission" of M. Faure to Russia. The Military Convention entered into during the visit of the French fleet to Kronstadt, when Alexander III. stood uncovered while the Marseillaise was being played, guaranteed to each Power the military and maritime support of the other if either were attacked. Since that time, wherever Russia was touched there was France also, and wherever France was menaced Russia had to be reckoned with. The practical result of that working arrangement was to double the effective power of both, and the epoch-making Dual Alliance became a concrete reality years before the Treaty was signed. The question is now anxiously canvassed, especially in the capitals of the Triple Alliance, whether the substitution of a treaty for a military convention forebodes some new development. The most experienced and impartial observers like the *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg, who has witnessed all the public functions in Russia during the last twenty-four years, testify to the wholly unprecedented character of the reception accorded to President Faure at St. Petersburg. "The enthusiastic heartiness, nay, even frenzy of the Russian masses was unmistakable and surprising." Other eye-witnesses declare that it exceeded the fervour and *abandon* of the reception of the Tzar in Paris. The *Marseillaise* resounded in every street, Russian ladies kissed the sailors of the French warships that escorted the President of the Republic to Kronstadt. The brotherhood of the French and Russian nations has become one of the political facts of the time. It is thought in some quarters to transcend in importance the Treaty of Alliance between the two Governments. The philosophical historian of the future may possibly trace to this fraternisation of Autocratic Russia and Republican France effects similar to those which followed the co-operation of the armies of the French Monarchy with the American Colonists, from whom they caught the republican fever which made an end of the Bourbon dynasty and a good deal besides. However this may be, it is satisfactory to note that even the most unfriendly critics see no reason to doubt the sincerity of the declarations of Tzar and President that the alliance of France and Russia has for its first object the maintenance of peace. It is true, that the allusion in the Tzar's toast to "the spirit of right and equity which is to characterise this new guarantee of peace and differentiate it from other Leagues of Peace, has given rise to some speculation. The *Gaulois* is quite convinced that "such an expression was not inserted in the toast for nothing. It is not a verbal flourish, for there are never any flourishes in toasts proposed by the Tzar. We can only see in it the very soul and inspiration of the alliance." The *Autorite* informs its readers that after the reference in the Tzar's toast "to right and equity," it is no longer forbidden to think of Alsace and Lorraine. But we may set against these speculations the sad reflection of the *Radical*: "We dreamed of an alliance for revenge, we have an alliance for peace. We must bid farewell to our patriotic hopes." The central fact of the political situation is that the Dual Alliance possesses such a well-nigh irresistible diplomatic leverage *vis-a-vis*, all the other Powers, that it can afford to discard dreams of a war, either of revenge or of ambition. Influence and prestige will serve their purpose better than quick-firing guns and magazine rifles.

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THE appendix of the last Blue Book of the South African Committee contains the despatches and telegrams which passed between the British and German Governments in the year 1895, prior to the Jameson Raid, finishing up with the epoch-making telegram from the German Emperor. Those documents were laid before the Reichstag long since, and abstracts of them were published in some of the London papers, but they attracted little attention, for their true place in South African history could not be assigned to them before the production of the mysterious telegrams, so long suppressed, between Mr. Rhodes, Dr. Harris, and Miss Flora Shaw. This later Blue Book gives the remarkable speech made by President Kruger on the celebration of the Emperor Wilhelm's birthday, at Pretoria in January 1895. In that speech, Oom Paul compared the Transvaal to a child outgrowing its clothes, that is to say, the London Convention. The President also playfully remarked: "We are growing up, and although we are young, we feel that if one nation tries to kick us, another will try to stop it." His Excellency described Queen Victoria as "Her British Majesty, the King of England and Kaiser of Ireland," a humorous political solecism which evoked great laughter. The speech aroused the attention of the London Foreign Office. Lord Kimberley, who was then Foreign Secretary, addressed remonstrances on the subject, oddly enough not to the President of the South African Republic, but to the German Government. This was the first of a singular series of diplomatic fencing matches between the two Governments. Baron Marschall, the German Foreign Minister, replied that his Government desired to maintain the *status quo* in South Africa. But he intimated his fear that Mr. Rhodes' labours to effect a commercial confederation in South Africa, were incompatible with the maintenance of the *status quo*. Unfortunately the Blue Book does not give Lord Kimberley's rejoinder to this retort courteous. In October of the same year, it became Baron Marschall's turn to address remonstrances to the British Foreign Office. He complained to Sir E. Malet that British subjects were fomenting troubles in the Transvaal Republic. He again referred to Mr. Rhodes, whom he accused of desiring to annex the Transvaal to the Province to which he had given his name, and stated that the German Government would not approve of that State "sinking down into the position of being a portion of the great 'Rhodesia.'" A note of this conversation was sent to the German Ambassador in London, Count Hatzfeldt, who communicated it in person to Lord Salisbury. The Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary assured Count Hatzfeldt that he entirely shared the German opinion that "the *status quo* should be maintained in the South African Republic."

Two months went by, and at the very time when Miss Flora Shaw was telegraphing to Mr. Rhodes to lose no time, as the Foreign Powers might get wind of what was on foot, and that the Colonial Office hoped that whatever was done would be done at once, Consul von Herff telegraphed from Pretoria to Berlin that there was serious danger at Johannesburg, where the English party "are preparing to cause disturbances during the next few days." This telegram was dated December 24. Baron Marschall, on the 28th, went to see Sir Edward Malet, and showing him the telegram used language which was almost threatening. He stated that a violent change in the equilibrium in South Africa would be "a serious injury to German interests." Count Hatzfeldt made a similar communication to Lord Salisbury in London. On December 30, the German Consul at Pretoria telegraphed urgently, stating that a serious rising was imminent, that the women and children were leaving the town, that the English party were armed, and that the Boer Government were observing what was going on, and were prepared to suppress the rising. Herr von Herff asked his Government for instructions as to the measures he was to take to protect German life and property. At the Colonial Office, as has been since ascertained, they knew nothing of the movement in Rhodesia and the Transvaal, of which the German Government had learned several days before. Mr. Chamberlain was away in Birmingham. Mr. Rhodes was wiring to Miss Shaw that Mr. Chamberlain must support him, and all would be well; but the Colonial Office was in blissful ignorance of all this. The Foreign Office must have been apprised on the 28th December by Sir Edward Malet and Count Hatzfeldt of the information received in Berlin that an armed rising was about to take place in the Transvaal, and that President Kruger was making preparations to suppress it. It is to be supposed that the Foreign Office attached no value to the information, for it was not communicated to the Colonial Office. Then follow messages respecting the proposal of the German Government to land marines from the Cruiser Seeadler at Lorenzo Marquez and to send them by rail to Transvaal Territory.

Baron Marschall inquired what steps the British Government were going to take with regard to the invasion of the Transvaal Republic by a military force under Dr. Jameson. The reply was that "Mr. Chamberlain is using his best efforts by correspondence, both with Sir Hercules Robinson and with President Kruger, to prevent any violence and to restore order." Baron Marschall wrote to Count Hatzfeldt:—"I answered Sir Frank that, to my regret, this communication seemed to have been superseded by events, inasmuch as the "violence," which Mr. Chamberlain wished to avoid, had already taken place, at the moment when the troops of the Chartered Company had entered the Transvaal territory with arms in their hands. I could not see how the Transvaal Government could answer this breach of the peace except by forcibly expelling the disturbers of the peace from their territory." The German Ambassador went to the Foreign Office and saw Lord Salisbury, who gave the most satisfactory assurances, and detailed the measures taken to stop the raid and compel the British officers engaged in it to return to British territory. "He readily informed me," Count Hatzfeldt wrote to Baron Marschall "that the English Government, who disapprove the violation of the frontier, had at once furnished the Governor of Cape Colony with the necessary instructions. In consequence of those instructions, Sir Hercules Robinson had directed the English Resident in Bechuanaland, by telegraph, the day before yesterday, to send special messengers by two different roads to convey to Dr. Jameson with all possible speed the command of the English Government to return at once. Some English officers, who, it is believed here, had joined the advancing column, were at the same time to receive the same command, with the warning that by non-compliance they would render themselves liable to the severest punishment." Messages from Consul von Herff communicated the news of the surrender of Krugersdorp and Count Hatzfeldt, on January 3, saw Lord Salisbury, who suggested to him that the Transvaal question might now be considered at an end. The Count, however, was not so easily satisfied. "I replied that, in my opinion, the English Government would be well advised to exert any influence they might have over the English elements in Johannesburg, so as to restrain them from any future attempts at rising which would be likely to bring about a new crisis." Up to this point, German diplomacy had clearly scored. The Emperor William's congratulatory telegram to President Kruger, standing alone as it did, seemed to be a direct provocation and insult to the British Government, which promptly replied by equipping the Flying Squadron, and sending it to sea. Great Britain stood forth as a mighty Power, prepared to defend her rights against foreign aggression and scored very effectively off the Kaiser. "The old Lady sneezed, and where was he then?" said Oom Paul.

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THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Shannon with the outward Mails of the 3rd instant left Aden at 8 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Saturday next.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. railway for the week ending 21st August 1897 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1896 of 55,442 maunds and Rs. 3,392 in the earnings.

CAPTAIN H. P. DE LA BERE, Royal Scots Fusiliers, has been ordered to Parachinar in the Kurram Valley, in charge of a Maxim with a gun detachment from his regiment.

AMONG the officers likely to command brigades in the Tirah expedition is Brigadier-General A. G. Hammond, C. B., now officiating in command of the Assam District; an excellent selection as he has great knowledge of frontier warfare.

THE "Saturday Journal" says: "Mr. Garth has gained nothing by going to Bombay after the repeated refusal of the High Court to allow him to appear in the Tilak case. It was not likely that Bombay having decided the question would give way because of Mr. Garth's insistance. The rejected now goes home, and we must wait to see whether the Crown will recall Sir Charles Farron. Nothing less will appease native wrath."

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR A. P. PALMER, K. C. B., is on his way out to India to resume command of the Punjab Frontier Force. His eight months' leave would not have expired until the end of next month, but he has elected to return at once.

MAJOR H. N. P. HAWKES, Commissary-General for Transport, who was recalled from leave after spending only ten days in England, has rejoined his appointment at Simla. Other officers have found their visit home similarly curtailed owing to the war on the frontier.

COLONEL JOHN ROBERTSON has been asked by the Punjab Government to continue for another three years to hold the office of President of the Simla Municipality, which ordinarily he vacates next month.

THE North-Western Railway continues to benefi from the frontier disturbances. The last recorded returns show an increase over the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,05,000. Up to date the total increase is over five and a-half lakhs.

THE Punjab Government have asked Colonel John Robertson, President of the Simla Municipality, whose term of office expires next month, to stay on for another three years. In this the Local Government has only anticipated the wishes of all Simla, as the gallant Colonel is not only universally respected, but he has discharged his duties most efficiently.

AT the Calcutta High Court on Friday, before Mr. Justice Wilkins, Mr. O. Camell renewed his application on behalf of Dr. and Mrs. Chambers for Letters of Administration in the goods of Maria Imhoff, particulars of which have already appeared. He said that on the last occasion when he made the application before Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, his Lordship directed him to file affidavits regarding the genuineness, or otherwise, of the signatures to the petition. He had now done so, and they were the affidavits of himself and Dr. Chambers. These affidavits were to the effect that the three signatures to the petition were the genuine signatures of the parties. His Lordship ordered a citation to issue to all the reversioners who had not signed their consent to the petition, and also a general citation.

THE Government Notification regarding currency matters is an important one. The Reserve Treasuries at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay are authorised to receive sovereigns and half-sovereigns of current weight, and issue rupees in exchange at the rate of fifteen to the sovereign. We may explain writes a contemporary that all the Treasuries were authorised by Notification No. 2263 of June 26th, 1893, to receive sovereigns and give rupees in exchange at the above rate, but only in the matter of payment of sums due to the Government. The general public, up to the present time, could only obtain rupees in exchange for sovereigns by tendering at the mints, which were authorised by another Notification of June 26th to receive gold coins and bullion by weight at the fifteen rupee rate. As it may be a convenience to persons wishing to tender sovereigns of current weight and so receive rupees in return to do so at the Reserve Treasuries, where they will avoid the formalities of the mint procedure and also secure acceptance of the sovereign by tale instead of by weight, the Notification of yesterday has been issued. We may add that 3,500 sovereigns were tendered at the Calcutta Mint on Thursday.

THE Queen has been pleased to direct that the children of Legal Life Peers and of Legal Life Peers deceased shall in future have the courtesy title of "Honourable," and that they shall have rank and precedence immediately after the younger children of Barons and immediately before Baronets.

THE *Fremdenblatt* of Vienna has just published a remarkable article upon the military rivalry between France and Germany, which are both now straining every nerve to increase their effectives. As soon as Germany makes a step in advance, France feels called upon to reply, and so each Power throws itself into an expensive policy, adding new burdens as it proceeds. The *Fremdenblatt* gives to France full credit for the strength of purpose with which she is endeavouring to perfect her Army, but remarks that she is in unfavourable circumstances, owing to the fact that her forces had to be organised afresh after the war. But the want of supreme authority, and the dependence of the Minister upon the fluctuation of the parliamentary majority, involving constant changes of Ministry, interrupted the work, and the duties fell into the hands of M. de Freycinet. This Minister, who long held the portfolio, was a man of straw, says our contemporary, with no special ability or aptitude for his post, and he therefore constituted the Superior Council of War, composed of prominent general officers, to cover his responsibility, and to the hands of this body the practical direction of affairs was committed. For our part, we do not see that this was necessarily a disadvantage, but difficulties inevitably arose, as the *Fremdenblatt* points out, when M. de Freycinet fell, and a new Minister came, who was not disposed to surrender his authority. This situation has, in short, become almost intolerable. Many questions are now agitating the military councils.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE EMPEROR WILLIAM IN HUNGARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The Emperor William has arrived at Totis in Hungary in order to attend the Hungarian army autumn manœuvres.

His Imperial Majesty was warmly welcomed by the Emperor Francis Joseph.

## THE KING OF SIAM.

The King of Siam entertained the French Cabinet Ministers at a banquet, at the Siamese Legation, in Paris, yesterday.

## THE TIMES' MONEY ARTICLE ON THE SILVER RESERVE QUESTION.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The *Times*, money article, to-day, says that the were suggestion of a silver reserve scheme for the Bank of England is absolutely condemned in banking circles.

## DRASTIC TREATMENT OF STRIKERS IN AMERICA.

Advices from Pensylvania state that a Sheriff's posse at Hazleton fired on a body of striking miners who were hustling the Sheriff.

Twenty-one of the miners were killed and forty-one wounded.

They were mostly Hungarians.

The affair has caused general indignation.

## JAPANESE FINANCE.

The *Times* publishes an article commending in an elaborate survey Japanese finance, and conludes by stating that Japan ought not to find any difficulty in placing her five per cent. loans on the European market.

## THE WRECK OF THE POLYPHEMUS CONTRADICTED.

Lloyds have cancelled the report they issued regarding the wreck of the Polyphemus, which is now proceeding to Suez, apparently all right.

## THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 12.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Shannon, with the mails of the 3rd instant, left here for Bombay at 8 p.m., to-day, and the s. s. China for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

## WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB.

## ANNUAL TOURNAMENT AT NASIK.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 13.

The Royal Western India Golf Tournament opened, this morning, in beautiful weather, though cloudy and tempered by a cool breeze. The heavy rain of Friday night and Saturday morning made the course in excellent condition. The links have been altered this season and are much approved by the majority of players. Considered generally it is a true sporting course, the hazards are numerous and require considerable playing. The number of visitors is the largest known for some years.

The first event was the Bogey Handicap for gentlemen, and it brought out 23 players. This was won by Mr. J. C. Kiddle, of Bombay, the prize being two-thirds of the entrance fees. The second prize was won by Mr. Acklom, of Nagpur, who secures one-third of the fees.

### LADIES HANDICAP.

The round was played at the same time on the ladies' links. The final will be played this evening. There is considerable enthusiasm, and the meeting bids fair to be extremely successful.

LATER.

Kiddle won this morning by one hole up with his allowance of ten strokes on the double round of 18 holes. Acklom was three down with sixteen strokes allowance, the Rev. A. Manwaring running him close with four down.

### THE DRIVING COMPETITION.

This afternoon the driving competitions was won by Mr. P. F. Fischer, of Bombay, with a distance of 230 yards. Capt. Chamier came second with 225 yards.

### CLEEK AND PUTTER COMPETITION.

This was won by Mr. Ferguson, of Bombay, 27, with 7 allowance, net 20, second Wroughton, 22 from scratch.

The ladies' handicap finals were played which Mrs. Penny Nagpore, was the winner with 122 less 20, net 102 on the two rounds. Mrs. Jacob was second with 120 from scratch. Miss Jacob and Miss Stuart tied for third.

## THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 13.

There were 23 new cases and 10 deaths round about Poona, of which 6 cases and 1 death occurred in Poona city, 5 cases and 4 deaths in Ghornadi, 4 cases and 1 death in Poona Cantonment, 4 cases and 2 deaths in Ghorpori.

There are nearly 500 persons in the Segregation Camp.

Lieutenant Griffith, 2nd Bombay Lancers, has been removed to the Sassoon Hospital, suffering with plague, from his residence at Ghorpori.

The 2nd Bombay Lancers have been put under canvas again and ordered to Digi.

## TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

Lieutenants Robb and Gibson, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, are ordered to proceed forthwith to join the 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry at Umballa, as that regiment is short of officers at present.

## MURDER AT POONA.

A horrible murder was committed in Poona city, yesterday evening, in Budhwar Peit, by a man named Purshotum Ramset, a goldsmith, who murdered his wife Jayabai with a large stone. The police immediately went to the spot who found the murderer sitting near his wife.

The same man murdered his daughter near the steps of Tiarashkhana, about eighteen years ago, and was sentenced to transportation for life, but he was released on the Diamond Jubilee Day. He came to Poona in July last. He was placed this morning before Rao Saheb Nansing, before whom he made a full confession.

## WESTERN INDIA CLUB BALL.

The members of the Western India Club gave a ball, this evening, at the club premises. The grounds and building were beautifully lighted, nearly 300 guests being present. The guests commenced to arrive shortly after 9-30 p.m., and were cordially received by Mr. LeMesurier and other members.

Lord and Lady Sandhurst arrived about 10 p.m. There were 20 dances in the programme, the first being Lancers, which the Hon'ble Mr. Spence, President of the Club, led out Lady Sandhurst, Lord Sandhurst danced with Lady Nairne, and Sir Charles Nairne, Mrs. Giles, others being Mrs. Spragge and Mr. Crowe, Mrs. Fletcher and Mr. Giles, Mrs. Ragar and Colonel Fletcher, Mrs. Churchill and Mr. Lamb, General Spragge and Mrs. Crowe. The dancing was kept up with great spirit, the Durhams' Band being in its attendance.

# THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

## SATURDAY'S FIGHTING.

## LATEST DETAILS.

## THE PASS DESERTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 13.

Further particulars of Saturday night's fight on the Samana range show that at about 9 a.m General Yeatman Biggs sent a few Gurkhas down the spurs to reconnoitre towards the Khwaja Khedda with the 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkhas in support, and two companies of the Royal Irish in reserve. The enemy were then moving down the Khanki River in great force, apparently making for Shabukhel.

General Yeatman Biggs, therefore, withdrew the reconnoitring party, and himself marched across towards Lakka, to intercept the gathering, which, however, succeeded in eluding him until night fall when an attack was made upon his rear-guard, after it had, no doubt, became too dark to follow up with effect.

Nevertheless, the enemy's loss appears to have been very heavy.

Yesterday morning a force of twelve companies of Infantry were sent towards Tsallai, whither the enemy had retreated, to endeavour to recapture some camels which stampeded in the previous night attack The enemy were seen on the hills in the distance, and some long range firing took place, but the force was unable to reach them and returned to Hangu last night, after a long and thirty day's work, no water having been found on the way.

Captain Barton, yesterday, with a company of the Khyber Rifles, which have stood by us throughout, made a reconnoissance up the Khyber Pass, as far as Ali Masjid. He found the pass deserted, the Afridis having apparently all gone, either back to their homes, or to join the Samana gathering.

News from Hangu states that Gulistan fort on the Samana range was heavily attacked last night. The enemy were beaten off, but succeeded in taking Saraghari police outpost.

General Yeatman Biggs, who marched to Hangu, this morning, returns to-morrow to the Samana range, where, however, scarcity of water makes it almost impossible to operate for many days continuously, hence the fact that the enemy were not more closely followed up yesterday, when there would otherwise have been some chance of catching them in daylight.

General Blood's force has halted at a short distance on the Panjkora side of Nawagai, pending completion of arrangements for advance.

General Elles, therefore, whose column at Shabkadr is ready to start any moment, will remain a day or two longer before making a move.

All is quiet in Malakand and Tochi.

General Wodehouse's Brigade marches into Nawagai to-day, General Meiklejohn's following. The delay which has taken place was to enable Colonel Deane to put pressure upon several tribes on the way, who might otherwise have given trouble hereafter. This has been done most successfully, a number of arms being collected and personal presence with the force of more than one chieftain who was wanted has been secured.

The 15th has now been fixed as the date on which a simultaneous advance into the Mohmand country from Shabkadr and Nawagai will be made.

A column was sent out from Hangu to-day to relieve the Crag picquet and Sangar, which is being attacked.

Colonel Deane has returned from Panjkora.

## MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The wing of the 17th Bombay Infantry from Bhuj to Bolaram is cancelled.

## ILLNESS OF CAPTAIN FITZGERALD.

Captain Fitzgerald, York and Lancaster Regiment, is seriously ill in hospital here, but his condition is improving to-day.

## PREPARATIONS FOR RESISTANCE BY MOHMAND AND AFRIDIS.

LAHORE, SEPT. 13.

It is from Peshawar reported that both Mohmand and Afridis are preparing for great resistance which will be shown on advance of British troops into the Tirah country. Troops at Peshawar are all equipped with obligatory transport and held in readiness at an hour's notice. All British troops on the Mohmand field force have Dum-Dum bullet. Haddah Mullah is doing all he can to raise a large following to oppose our advance in his direction, and although he is meeting with difficulties, it is generally believed that he is succeed ing in getting a fairly large gathering.

From Jamrud news comes that the Afridis lashkar which storms were said to have put an end to his reappeared and has gone in the direction of Samana under the leadership of Said Akbar Akka Khel and Noor Ahmed Kazi Malik Khel and Mir lashkar. Its numbers are said to be about 8,000 fighting men. It is composed of Kambar Khels, Malikdin Khels, Akka Khels and Kuki Khels.

A force has been left behind composed of Kamar Khels and Bara Zakka Khels to look after Bara in case of any sudden attack being made on them by the British forces. The force supposed to be moving towards Samana is said to be well armed and to be carrying six days' provisions. Details of an attack on Saturday night state that 1-3rd Gurkhas were in support and two companies of the Royal Irish Fusiliers in reserve. At 10 a.m. the enemy began moving down the bed of Khanki in great force, so the General recalled the Gurkhas by 1 p.m. 22nd standards had passed. and about 10,000 men on return of the Gurkhas he marched off along the top of Samana to get into position to prevent any attack on Shabu Khel, sending in advance the 2nd Punjab Infantry to seize Gogra Hill, a portion of the lashkar, at once commenced to retrace its steps. After the night attack the rear-guard of the acting force bivouacked till daybreak. A small column went out to recover stores. The enemy being in force of 13 standards did not attack. The force then proceeded along the Samana ridge, and finding no water returned to Hangu.

Four Gurkhas missing since have been found.

The Afridis are reported to be attacking all Samana posts. The wounded are all doing well. The Derajat Mountain Battery have arrived. The reasons given for the delay in departure of the Mohmand Field Force are that Commissariat were unable to be ready till the sixteenth, and that at Shabkadar there has been a fear of failure of water. This is not, however, generally accepted, and it is popularly believed that the delay is due to the Mohmand offering terms.

The original order to stand fast came from Simla, and therefore it is more likely to be due to some alteration of policy than to local exigencies.

There is still an uneasy feeling that the advance ordered for Peshawar will not come off.

Major-General Elles and staff have gone to Shabkodar.

Sir Pertab Singh, who has joined General Elles' Staff at Shabkadar has with him 32 men and three other officers of the Imperial Service troops of Jodhpur. The Maharaja of Patiala also passed through Lahore on Saturday with numerous following of A.-D.-C.'s, Generals, etc., and on Sunday a train load of horses followed him.

## FRONTIER COMPLICATIONS.

The closing of the Khyber has come at the most inopportune moment as regards trade with Kabul, as August and September are the months in which large consignments of fruit are sent down to India. The caravans are now halted at Dakka, and much of the fruit must be spoiled. The Amir is losing heavily in revenue as tolls cannot be collected until the traders move forward. These caravans cannot move by the Shilman route to the north of the Khyber, as the road is a very bad one. Moreover the Mohmands might turn out and loot the Afghan traders on their way.

News from Peshawar states that General Elles's division will move across the frontier on the 13th in two if not three columns, so as to turn the Khorappa defile on the Gandao route. Mohmand picquets have been observed above the passes leading from Michni, Shabkadr and Matta, and it is possible some resistance may be offered unless the appearance of General Sir Bindon Blood's division at Nawagai paralyses the tribe. The brother of the Khan of Nawagai is reported to have been sent to meet Major Deane with a friendly message at Mandia, one march from Sado. Sir Bindon Blood should reach Nawagai itself to-day or be in close proximity to it. His troops do not seem to have been opposed as the Bajouris on the north and the Utman Khels on the south are not in a fighting mood. Major Deane is returning to Swat, having seen this division well on its way. A strong force will remain between Chakdara and Sado in order to make the submission of the local tribesmen complete.

Reports from the Kohat side show that the Orakzai have made no attempt to reappear on the Samana Range. They are reported to be assembled in jirga, at Khorappa in the Khanki Valley, debating what course to adopt. In consequence of a report that the Aka Khel were intending to raid Marai, 20 miles north-west of Kohat, a column under Major Forster, Royal Irish Regiment, started from Hangu on Friday to get in the rear of the tribesmen. It consisted of 50 sabres of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, 200 men of the Royal Irish Regiment, the 2nd Punjab Infantry, and the 30th Punjab Infantry. It seems doubtful whether the Orakzai will realy cross the hills above Marai as they have so far shown little enterprise.

Everything is still reported quiet from the Kurram Valley, where supplies are being freely furnished by the Turis. Colonel Richardson, commanding the flying column, has been ordered to establish small garrisons at Thal, Alazai and Sadda, so as to make the line of communications secure. Cavalry detachments will also patrol the road from Thal to Parachinar to check the operations of any stray bands on the look-out for loot. Similar patrols have been working with good effect between Kohat and Thal. This arrangement is very necessary as the "badmashes" from the villages inside our frontier near Thal fired upon the troops on their first appearance.

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN against the Mohmands is one that has been carefully thought out and it is one which promises complete success with the smallest expenditure of life in any fighting that may take place. Hitherto in attacking tribes beyond the border the custom has been to march straight into their country on one line of advance, for it was impossible to turn their flank or rear. This has always enabled the tribesmen to gather at one point, generally a pass which offers good defensive positions, and our troops have had to storm breastworks before they could make good their entrance into the country. In some instances this has involved rather heavy losses and progress has invariably been slow owing to the opposition that has been met with. At Ambela an expeditionary force was absolutely blocked and all it could do was to stand on the defensive until reinforcements could reach it. The present expedition is being conducted on very difficult lines. Our possession of Lower Swat and the opening out of the road to Chitral through Dir permit of a flank movement being made against the Mohmands, and not until this has developed will the division from Shabkadr move across the frontier. Thus Sir Bindon Blood with his two brigades has crossed the Panjkora at Sado and march due west up the Ushiri Valley to Mandia, the route followed by Sir Robert Low in the Chitral campaign. From Mandia a road leads, south-west, up the Khaluzi Valley to the high range which separates Bajour proper from the Mohmand country. This range will have to be crossed by a pass which overlooks Nawagai, the headquarters of the Khan of that name, who has all along taken up a friendly attitude. This chief is an old rival of Umra Khan's and his territory in the south touches the Mittai Valley, a tract about which there was a dispute recently between the Government and the Amir of Kabul. From Sado to Nawagai is about 50 miles, though the distance is not accurately known. When our troops reach Nawagai they are in rear of the Mohmands and they can march to any point in their country. A caravan route leads due south to the Peshawar border and this might be the best to follow as it passes through Lokai in the Bohai Valley, where the Mohmands have many villages.

The Mohmands on the appearance of Sir Bindon Blood's division at Nawagai will have to gather their fighting-men to oppose his advance southwards. They have never been attacked from the north before, and they will clearly be taken at a disavantage. But at the very time at which their attention is turned to Nawagai their scouts will carry news to the clans that another big force has entered the country from Shabkadr and is pressing forward through the Gandao defile upon Lokai. This place is 30 miles from Nawagai and about 50 from Shabkadr. As each division is 5,000 strong and as the total strength of the Mohmands is only 17,000, of which one-half has to be furnished by the Baizai clans to the extereme west, the tribe will be unable to make much of a fight against the two forces. The Mohmands are a poverty-stricken race, and, unlike the Afridis, are badly armed, as they have never been able to purchase breechloading rifles. In the raid on Shabkadr they were assisted by the clans which owe allegiance to the Amir, but help cannot reach them from this direction now, as Abdur Rahman has shown that he will not permit his subjects to join in the fighting on the border. As our two divisions move to meet each other in the Bohai Valley the tribesmen will probably flee to the hills, though they may make some show of resistance at the outset. Their villages will lie open to the troops and columns can be sent out in various directions. Jarobi, the head quarters of the Hadda mullah, should certainly be visited. It lies at the head of the Valley and can readily be reached. Exemplary punishment should be inflicted upon it, for the mullah has been responsible for most of the mischief that has been done. The Mohmands foolishly listened to his preaching with the result that their country is now being overrun. The expedition should be over by the 25th instant, and our troops can then march back in one solid mass, the four brigades making for Peshawar, where they will stand ready for operations against the Afridis later on.—"Pioneer."

## FRONTIER TRANSFERS.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters No. 25 British and No. 64 Native Field Hospitals, will be mobilized at Bombay immediately with 25 per cent. reserve medical comforts, and are to be despatched as soon as they are ready.

The undermentioned officers of different regiments who have been recalled from leave from home, arrived here on Saturday by the mail steamer Oriental, and have reported their arrivals to the District Staff Office in the Town Hall. They have left Bombay to rejoin their respective regiments :—Major G. A. Money, 18th B. Lancers; Major R. H. Fraser, 1st Northampton Regiment; Major H. R. Marrett, Commt. Department; Captain W. H. D. Rich, Commt. Transport; Captain H. N. Hilliard, Commt. Transport; Captain R. C. Bond, K. O. York L. I.; Captain A. F. Bacon, 1st Northampton Regiment; Captain A. W. Cripps, Commt. Transport; Captain H. Hall, Commt. Transports; Captain R. E. Sullivan, A. C. Genl.; Surgeon-Captain E. W. Hore, I.M.S.; Lieutenant C. A. K. Johnson, 1st B. Lancers; Lieutenant L.H. Marriott, Commt. Transport; Lieutenant A. C. S. Clarke, 18th B. Lancers; Lieutenant R. W. Rawling, 1st Northampton Regiment; Lieutenant F. A. Maxwell, 18th B. Lancers; Lieutenant C. J. Wilkie, 2 Oxford L.I.; Lieutenant F. C. Rampini, Commt. Department; and Vety.-Lieut. E. E. Martin, A. V. Department.

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THE heat of the dog-days seems to have convinced our neighbours on the other side of the Channel that the evening is the wrong time for balls and other social functions, says the *Westminster Gazette*. A novelty has, therefore, been inaugurated in the shape of a party beginning in the cool of the small hours. This is the text of the invitations issued to the guests :—

> Manoir de Pierre-close, Amboise (Isle et Loire).
>
> The Baroness of Courtspointe requests the pleasure of your company to drink a cup of coffee and hear the song of the lark on Saturday, August 21st, at five o'clock in the morning.
>
> N.B.—Dancing in the dew.

It is an experiment the result of which will be watched with interest.

# SIMLA AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 9.

THINGS have been so quiet on the frontier for the past week, that, if it were not for the emptiness of Simla, to remind us of the eight brigades which have temporally swallowed up so many of our hill captains, we might almost be tempted to discuss something else at afternoon teas. Even as it is, Mrs. Lollipop wont stand more than a certain amount about the tribesmen, and I notice, already, that when she begins telling Mr. Robinson one of her naughty little stories, all the other men in the room seem to forget whether the Amir is really as much responsible, as the *Times* says he is in the matter. I suppose in another ten days enough mules will have been collected to enable a start to be made against the Afridis. Meantime, the Mohmands are to be taken in hand. Nobody, however, seems to think they will even attempt the obviously futile task of making a stand against the two very powerful columns which are to advance simultaneously from Shabkadr and Nawagai, so the undertaking will probably be speedily accomplished, the chief difficulty likely to be encountered being the catching of anybody sufficiently important to be worth making an example of for the unprovoked attack upon Shabkadr. The Hadda Mullah is probably by this time well over the Afridi border, but his time will come later, for, objectionable fanatic as he is, he has shown himself to be too keen a soldier to be likely to run away altogether. Further south the Orakzais will also require to be dealt with, but with General Yeatman-Biggs' brigade at Hangu, and the flying column which has already done such smart work at Sudda, the visiting of their villages will not be a matter of much difficulty. It is unfortunate that the Afridis have had to wait so long for their chastisement, though the principal people who seem to be the worse for the closing of the Khyber by them are the few Cabuli merchants who are cut off from their best market for dried fruit. To keep up sufficient transport to enable forty thousand men to take the field anywhere on the frontier without warning, however, would cost more than the thing would be worth, and the necessity of sending out four big expeditions simultaneously occurs so seldom that the wonder is, not that the fourth has not yet started, but that three are already equipped.

The rise in exchange to the long-awaited 1s. 4d. limit has been almost more talked about than the Afridis for the last two days. The Currency Association people up here are of course jubilant, and some of them declare that a one and fourpenny rupee, or more strictly speaking, a rupee worth 1s. 4 1-8d., which they expect in a day or two, is coming to stay. They give reasons for the faith that is in them, which are certainly worthy of attention, whatever view one may happen to hold oneself upon the subject. In the first place, they point to the empty treasury which will not begin to be appreciably replenished until well into December when revenue comes in, by which time the dull season will be passed and the usual briskness of trade, with its demand to be financed, will counteract any tendency to an easier market, which might otherwise lower exchange. Putting the Secretary of State's recent move out of consideration, therefore, they assert that high exchange starting as it has done in the midst of the slack season would be pretty certain to continue until well into the cold weather, in any case, though, if there were only the demands for famine relief and railway works to be considered the rate would be pretty certain to drop next spring. The expenditure upon the frontier, however, has added another factor which, if only utilised as they would advise, may alter the probabilities in regard to this event also. In the first place, the supposition is that, since not only the Government balances but the rupees available in the Indian banks have run low, it will become necessary for the tenderers for the Secretary of State's sight bills to import gold wherewith to purchase rupees out of the Government reserves on the fifteen to the pound basis laid down in the Currency Act. This expedient once resorted to, the further supposition is made that it will be utilised for financing exports, this cold season, with the result that by the time the hot weather approaches and heavy remittances have to be made to the Secretary of State at a season when the export trade is slack, the Government will have sufficient gold in its vaults to be able to meet its obligations by shipping gold home without resorting to Council Bills in excess. In this way the slack season would be tided over and appreciable fall in exchange prevented until brisker conditions reasserted themselves and gold began to flow back as before. The whole theory, it will be seen, hinges on the supposition that real and sufficient contraction has at last been brought about in the currency to make the barbour scheme work, as it was originally intended to do. This is a good deal more than some of us are inclined to concede. It presupposes that much of the money which is being sunk in railway extension, famine relief, and frontier warfare, does not find its way back into circulation sufficiently rapidly to supply the needs of commerce, but gets so largely hoarded in the village bunniah's till or converted into necklaces for the coolies, women folk, as to appreciably affect the total available for other purposes. In this way alone can the operations of the past year have so extensively reduced the number of rupees in circulation, as to have suddenly produced the rupee famine necessary to keep exchange permanently at 1s. 4d. The theory is combated by some at least of our railway experts, who hold that spend what you will upon earthworks the rupees find their way back into the general circulation so rapidly as not materially to affect the scarcity value which wear-and-tear is surely but very slowly producing, and which has long been represented by a very respectable margin between the worth of a rupee and what it will fetch after it is melted down. The fact that everybody in the Simla bazaar gives me bright freshly coined two-anna bits as change, which I account for by supposing they have found their way back from the famine works, for which they were struck, proves, of course, nothing. I admit the fact as I give one of the coins in question to the raggamuffin who holds my pony, instead of the two pice which is all that he has earned. But then exchange is one of those things that no fellow can understand, and the very attempt to cogitate about it is apt to lead to the uncomfortable recollection of how very little of the coarsest anything able to keep hillmen's bodies and souls together, even the present appreciated rupee will buy.

So many opinions, most of them panegyric, have been given to the public of "The Geisha," that I feel dilatory and unenterprising in confessing that I saw it only last Saturday night. Fate, knowing that I was to live in Simla, was most unkind in implanting in me a rooted aversion to the amateur in all forms, but in the end it becomes a measure of self-preservation to attend the performances of the A.-D.-C., otherwise one is talked to death without comprehending the process. "The Geisha" gave me one lively impression, among others, of the delightful fantastic ideality which the Japanese manage to fling about customs of theirs which are not, in themselves, particularly suitable for inspection by, we will say, a school, for young ladies. The geisha of other nations does not appear, except occasionally in the police court, the geisha of Japan is so pleasing, so charming, so artistic a personality that Sidney Jones and the other gentlemen have even succeeded in introducing her on the stage to the most censorious of all publics. Perhaps there are "nice" geishas, but they are not the typical ones, and there are certain very patent references in this libretto which explain that the tea-house damsel represented is quite the ordinary kind. The party of globe-trotters does confer a kind of respectability on this particular tea-house, but it is easy to rely too much on that. Globe-trotters go everywhere in Japan, they do, indeed, rush in where angels fear to tread. However, the British play-goer is not, as a rule, a travelled person, and we may conclude that the Imperial idea and the Canadian Pacific S. S. Co. have not yet co-operated long enough to permeate Simla at all thoroughly with a knowledge of the customs of pretty Japan. Perhaps, when that happens, there will be a little shyness about such impersonations. I cannot help thinking that a piece like "The Geisha" is much more to be cavilled at on this ground than any of the "modern" plays with advanced social motives or unpleasantly candid handling of the world's problems. Once that consideration was forgotten, however, it was all very funny and very clever, and if the native gentlemen in the front row did not quite understand, we can only, of course, regret the limitation of the native gentlemen.

# "SALAAM! MEMSAHEB!"

## AN INCIDENT OF THE PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

MRS. BIRDWOOD, writing in the *Queen*, relates the following story of one of her many experiences in Bombay during the prevalence of the plague :—

"Memsaheb! Memsaheb! Memsaheb!" I was awakened about five o'clock one morning early last January with this call. As soon as I could collect my thoughts, I knew at once what it meant. The plague was come to our compound, and one of the household had fallen a victim to it. I hurriedly put on a dressing gown and went to the door. Soma, my old masal or lamp servant, stood there.

"What is it, Soma?" I asked, in Hindustani.

"The dhobi's child is ill with fever."

"Oh! Soma! so it is come to us at last."

"Memsaheb must not grieve," he said, "it is God's will, it is fate."

I told him to wait while I wrote a note to the doctor who always attended our servants. I gave him this to send off, and then told him to have the child moved into the sick room. I had fortunately set a room apart from the servants' quarters. This I had cleaned and witewashed, and made ready as a sick room, with a bed and everything necessary. While I was so preparing the room my servants were fully convinced I was courting disaster, and dreaded even to pass the door. They seemed to believe that the unseen power which sent the plague would be provoked, and would bring ruin to the house.

I dressed quickly that morning, and went down to the child, the son of our dhobi or washerman. He was the sunniest, brightest, and handsomest Indian child I had ever seen. I had helped to nurse him the summer before, through an attack of fever in Poona, and he was devoted to me. We had had our house in Bombay for ten years. When we first went there we found there was no school near enough to which our servants' children could go. So, as we had a shed in the compound, we started a school of our own, and engaged a lame school-master, a Mahratta, who had been a soldier, a sepoy in one of the Bombay regiments, and had seen service in Afghanistan. After taking his discharge he met with an accident in a mill, and his leg was amputated, and he had a wooden leg somewhat clumsily attached to the stump. He could, however, walk prefectly well, and even on occasion hop about in a wonderful manner on one leg only, and he could teach reading, writing, and arithmetic. We began at first with only our own servants' children, but by degrees the children of other servants on Malabar Hill joined, until, just before the plague broke out, there were nearly 100 children under ten years of age in the school, each of whom paid the master a fee of 4 annas a month. They were of all castes—Bunnias, Parbhus, Surtis, Mahrattas, Dhers, Purwarris, Camaties, and Mahomedans, but no Brahmins for Brahmins will not join a school where there are children of such low castes as some of these were.

The pupils were taught either Marathi or Guzerati, and a little English too. They were also taught to obey such words of command as "Eyes right," "Eyes left," "Right about turn," "Quick march." Indeed, the master was an accomplished drill sergeant, and maintained most absolute discipline in the school, and, as to the arithmetic, it was a pleasure to listen to the little creatures singing their multiplication tables—for these are generally set to a tune—twice 2 are 4, twice 2½ are 5, twice 2¾ are 5½, and so on, a much more complicated table than ours. This always began about 4 p.m., and lasted quite an hour. I often went down to see the little children at work, and to hear them read and spell, and they often came up to the house for any spare fruit and sweetmeats. Among them was Luxamon, the dhobi's boy, a child about five years old, who always came up to me of his own accord with a "Salaam Memsaheb." I often heard the other children scold him for doing this. "She is my memsaheb, she is not yours; why should I not salaam?" he always said. The reprimand only seemed to make him do it the more. He would at once sidle up to me, with hand to forehead, as their custom is, and a "Salaam Memsaheb."

That morning when I went into the sick-room I found him wrapped in a blanket on the bed, and the first thing the poor little fellow said was "Salaam Memsaheb," and held out his little hands in a piteous way to me. His father and mother were near him, and a baby sister was playing on his bed. With the greatest difficulty I made the poor woman understand that, to avoid all possible danger of infection, she must either sent or take the little one away. She would not sent it away, so she sat outside in the verandah with it. The doors and windows of the sick-room being open, she could see the sick boy. As the day wore on we called in another doctor. The dhobi and I nursed the child, my kind neighbour, Mrs. Branson, helping us. We gave him medicines and food, painted the swollen glands, and bathed his limbs. The fever was very high, and it was dreadful to witness his sufferings. The breathing was hard and quick, and the little face gradually swelled, the eyes seemed as if they would start out of his head, and yet he only moaned slightly and looked piteously at us.

As long as we were there we were able to keep the sick-room comparatively free and airy, but if either Mrs. Branson or I left the room for even five minutes, on our return we found mother and baby in it again, as well as a number of other relations—quite a dozen—who had come up from the town on hearing of the illness, for the great mass of the people do not or will not believe in infection or contagion, and certainly do not fear it. So at last the doctors said we must send the child (whose case was hopless) to the hospital, in order to protect our other servants from all risks. Now, knowing well how hateful the idea of going to a hospital is, and always has been to all classes of natives of India, I had promised my servants that, if any of them caught the plague, they should not be sent away and this promise greatly reassured them, and kept them together in a state of content, while the servants of some of our neighbours were leaving their masters, on one excuse or another, to go to their own homes, in districts to the north and to the south of Bombay.

It was with a heavy heart, therefore, that I had to yield to "force majeure," and, in obedience to the strongly expressed wishes of the medical men, to decide that the boy should go. When I told the dhobi this, he said in a broken voice, "Then not in the yellow ghari, Memsaheb." He meant the Municipal ambulance carriage, which was at that time a very much more cumbrous and uncomfortable conveyance than the light ambulance cars with rubber-tyred bicycle wheels brought into use by Gen. Gatacre's committee. So I sent for a victoria, and sent the father and child in it with a note to the sister in charge of the Arthur-road Plague Hospital. The grief of the poor mother was most touching. She kept wailing, "He is going and will not come back, and I can never have him in my arms again." As I wrapped the blanket round the little sufferer, and put him into his father's arms, he again, in spite of his sufferings, said, for the last time, "Salaam memsaheb! Memsaheb salaam" twice over. I never saw the dear little lad again. That night, just as we had finished dinner, Soma again came to me, saying, "The dhobi is here, and wishes to speak to you." I looked at my husband and said: "The child must be dead." All was very quiet when we went into the varandah, but the moment the dhobi saw us he began to cry and scream aloud, so that quite a crowd of servants from neighbouring houses soon assembled, and to them he proclaimed that the child had been cut and murdered by the hospital assistant, and that if we had not sent him there he would have been still alive. I said nothing, but went upstairs for some money and a hypodermic syringe, which, on my return, I showed the servants, and explained that very likely the doctor had injected morphia, or some medicine to allay the child's sufferings; but I could see that, though they assented to my view of the case, they really believed the dhobi. As he still continued crying and screaming, my husband told him it was time to think of something else, and he at once said, "Yes, I must see about getting the child burned." I asked how much it would cost; he said Rs. 10. I knew it would not cost nearly so much, but I gave it to him without a word. For the child's sake I would have given much more. The dhobi evidently did not expect so much, and a smile lighted up his face. He was quite content, and seemed to have forgotten his sorrow for a time. When leaving, he said, "Memsaheb, the sisters were very good to the child, it was the Brahmin doctor who killed him, because I am a dhobi. I told him it was very wicked to spread false stories about the hospital, when all that was possible had been done for the child. But the mischief had already been done, and as the servants dispersed it was quite clear that most of them were more than ever confirmed in their unreasonable terror of hospitals.

The incident shows how the wildest stories about the medical treatment of plague patients were spread about and believed, and how they gave rise to vague panic. People—certainly those of the poorer classes—left Bombay, more from fear of the enforcement of orders for segregating the sick in the dreaded hospitals than from fear of the plague itself; and it was this fear that emptied Bombay of half its inhabitants and paralysed its trade.

Next morning I bicycled down to the plague hospital in Arthur-road and saw Sister Eleanor Mary who told me that the boy had never been off her lap. She had given him a spongebath and done all she could for him, and the doctor had given a subcutaneous injection of digitalis; but it had been a very bad and hopeless case from the first. The dhobi, his wife, and two children, had all slept in the same room. Probably poor little Luxamon had had fever for two days before we were told of it, and yet he was the only one of our household who had the plague, though the full complement of servants' their wives and children, were living in the servants houses at the time.

Before I left Bombay our house was dismantled, the servants' houses were unroofed, and the school broken up. There were very few servants left on Malabar Hill, so, as there were no scholars, there was no school, and the master obtained employment as a municipal overseer of scavengers. I asked him if he liked his new position. He said "No, Memsaheb? I hate it. But what can I do? I must do something peth ke waste"—that is, for his bread and butter. And so the old soldier had to take up this uncongenial work. I hope he will fare better soon.

In April, when we left India, he came to say good-bye and see us off at the Apollo Bunder, and then he told me he should never forget us or the school children. Nor shall we forget them either, or the little plague-stricken boy who was devoted to me to the end.

Here I should like to pay my tribute of admiration for the noble qualities shwon by the Sisters of the Jamsetjee Hospital, who at the beginning of the plague volunteered for work in the plague hospitals. I trust Sister Annie Gertrude, who worked in the Parsi Plague Hospital, under Dr. Bahadurji, and Sister Eleanor Mary, in the Arthur-road Hospital, under Dr. Choksi, will forgive my mentioning their names. Nothing could exceed the care, skill, and tender attention which they bestowed on their patients. Few can imagine what these pioneers of plague nursing went through, the difficulties they had to overcome, and the courage that was necessary to combat not merely disease, but apathy, indifference, aversion, and fanatacism. Their labours were not in vain. Many patients who came to the hospital with dread and misgiving remained to bless the doctors and nurses for all their care and kindness.

# THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.

## FIFTH DAY.

## CONCLUSION OF MR. PUGH'S SPEECH

## THE SUMMING UP FIXED FOR TO-DAY.

FOR the fifth day the trial of Messrs. Tilak and Bal was continued at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey and the same special jury. The court was extremely crowded in all parts, the number of leading citizens on the Bench being larger than at any previous hearing. It began filling in before 10 o'clock, and at that hour all the available seats on the court platform had been taken possession of by members of the legal profession and others. The hearing will probably conclude to-day, as Mr. Justice Strachey will commence to sum up when the court reassembles, and then it will be for the jury to come to a decision, on the points which his Lordship will submit to them. In resuming his address on behalf of the defence, Mr. Pugh drew attention to the fact that the High Court translation, and the literal translations on behalf of the prisoner were before the jury, but that the third translations—those of Mr. Baig—had been withdrawn. Reading the literal translation, the learned counsel differentiated it from the other official translation, remarking that, in the literal translation, the whole thing looked as innocent as a purely historical disquisition. It was merely fostering a national feeling, a national sentiment. Mr. Pugh could not understand how a seditious meaning had been sought by the prosecution to be attached to the addresses of Professors Bhanu and Jinsiwalla. The learned counsel referred to the definition of the word "sedition" in the Penal Code, and cited the judgment of Mr. Justice Cave on the Trafalgar Square case, as showing that to secure a conviction, a clear intention to excite to sedition must be made out. Mr. Pugh contended that Tilak did not, by the publication of the articles, intend to excite disaffection against the authorities or to subvert the Government, although he might have criticised their measures or expressed disapprobation of those measures to a certain extent. The gist of the offence of sedition was to excite people to insurrection and rebellion. The learned counsel read passages from a report of Mr. Justice Fitzerald's summing-up in the Irish case against Sullivan. Here the learned counsel asked the jury to believe that Tilak sincerely endeavoured to co-operate with the authorities in their measures for the suppression of plague in Poona. Mr. Pugh's next contention was that, although a man wrote violently or intemperately, if he did not intend to incite people to use force, he would not come under the section. Tilak could not possibly have an intention to overthrow the British Government, or if he had at an early stage, that it must have been abandoned. To overthrow the British Government was not possible without a combination between Hindus and Mahomedans. This, again, Tilak knew was impossible from the great *eclat* the Hindus wanted to give to the Shivaji celebration, which, in its turn, was calculated to estrange the Mahomedans from the Hindus. So, under the circumstances, Tilak, well knowing that a combination between the Hindus and Mahomedans was impossible, could not possibly, apart from his co-operation with the authorities in the matter of the plague, have intended to overthrow the British Government; and, therefore, Mr. Pugh contended, his client did not come under the section. In support of these contentions, the learned gentleman referred to several English cases.

Reference was here made to some cases decided in the Calcutta High Court, in which discussions were held on the construction of the sections of the Penal Code, bearing upon this case; and Mr. Pugh took some time in stating the inferences which ought to be drawn from them. Another point argued was whether Mr. Pugh should be allowed to refer to the speech of the Legal Member in the Supreme Legislative Council when the Act was brought in for introducing Section 124A. Mr. Justice Strachey referred to the decisions of the House of Lords cited at the Bar, and the decisions of the Indian High Courts, and said it had been clearly held that counsel could not be allowed to refer to the proceedings of the Legislative Council to infer what was the object of the Legislature. Mr. Pugh was not, therefore, at liberty to refer to the proceedings of the Legislative Council in relation to the section in question, but could read them as part of his speech without comment.

Mr. Pugh, continuing his address to the jury, contended that Tilak's articles were not such as to excite a rebellious spirit in the people who read them. Turning to the *Bangabasi* case, Mr. Pugh briefly referred to the article and the summing-up of the Chief Justice, Sir Comer Petheram. With regard to the word disaffection Mr. Lang had referred to Johnson's dictionary, but it must give way to the modern dictionary, Webster's dictionary, in which the word was described to mean to alienate, &c. A regiment might be said to be disaffected when the men were prepared not to obey lawful authority. Mr. Pugh next referred to some of the articles in the "Kesari," which had been put in by Mr. Lang. One article about Ganesh, he said, advised the people that, if the Bombay Government would not listen to the prayer of their petition, why, then, they might go to the Government of India. Mr. Pugh said there was nothing in that; there was no incitement held out to rebel against or resist constituted authority; and, therefore, the article did not come within the section. Reference was here made to the book of Mr. Prior, Principal of Elphinstone High School, as to the meaning of the word Mlenchas. The letters of "Justice," published in a local paper, were next commented upon and characterised as being written by somebody who bore Tilak enmity, and whose arguments were inconsistent in his views and inferences. Tilak's vindication of himself from the statements made against him in the paper was also read to the jury. Mr. Pugh asked the jury to take Tilak's letter as the letter of an honest man, who did not skulk, but came forward like an honest man to show what he had been doing in support of the measures for the suppression of the plague. Mr. Pugh next commented upon three other articles in the "Kesari," which had been put in. One of them was apparently a skit on the Indian Princes who had gone to England uninvited to take part in the Jubilee. It could not be described with a view to excite disaffection. In another article occurred the passage which was much in dispute. Tilak said "lift the burden which oppresses you, and improve your condition," &c. He alluded to the work of regeneration, not to the British Government and the learned counsel put it to the jury whether there was in it anything to excite disaffection. Tilak said they must all combine and be of one mind, not to fight against the authorities, but for their social, moral, and intellectual regeneration, and thus lift the burden which at present oppressed them. In order to judge of Tilak, it was necessary that the jury should have before them Tilak's memorandum of his work; which he had sent to Government, but which the prosecution had refused to produce on the ground that it was irrelevant. This refusal, said the learned counsel, was unfortunate for his client, who had hoped, had the document been produced, to show that he had used his best efforts to co-operate with the authorities in the matter of the plague, and that he was not a man who would dream of exciting any sort of disaffection against the Government. The learned counsel next came to an article in the *Kesari*, in which Tilak, after a personal inspection expressed approbation of the arrangements made in the plague hospital and the segregation camp. Mr. Pugh said nothing could be expressed in a better spirit than this and nothing could show better that he was not the sort of man who would attempt to excite disaffection to the Government. In that article his Excellency the Governor was thanked for his goodness and for the excellence of the measures he had ordered to be adopted. The article in the *Kesari* of the 18th May, to which reference was next made, showed that Tilak was perfectly loyal up to that date. How, then, did he become disloyal after that date? There was no reason why he should. No sane person would have thought of opposing the immense power which Tilak had drawn attention to in his article the British Government possessed. It was true Tilak pointed out how the administration of justice could be improved, how better measures could be adopted in the time of famine, etc., but that was, said the learned counsel, legitimate criticism. He referred to the "Fortnightly Review" of a recent date in which Government measures were criticised with great freedom. Mr. Pugh also referred to a book by Mr. Cotton, Chief Commissioner of Assam, who spoke very freely on the subject of famine administration. The learned counsel asked the jury, the majority of whom were his own countrymen, to allow no prejudices to interfere with their judgment, and say by their verdict that Tilak was a man who might have committed faults, but who was an honest man and who never was disloyal. These articles were not noticed until Sir M. Bhownuggree had drawn the attention of the Secretary of State to them. Mr. Pugh asked the jury again to free their minds of all prejudice, weigh the probabilities of the case, and come to a conclusion consistent with the responsibility which rested upon them. The learned counsel closed his address at 3-30 p.m., having commenced it before luncheon-time on Saturday. His lordship said, if he commenced the summing up that afternoon, he would not finish it that day and that it was better they should adjourn until 11 o'clock to-day (Tuesday) when he would commence the summing-up.

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The following is a full account of the proceedings:—

Mr. Justice Strachey took his seat on the Bench at 11 o'clock, and resumed the hearing of the case in which the Hon'ble Bal Gangadar Tilak, proprietor, editor, and publisher of the "Kesari" newspaper and Keshav Mahdeo Bal, the printer, were charged, under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, with exciting or attempting to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India. The following gentlemen constituted the

### SPECIAL JURY:

Mr. H. I. P. Thompson, Foreman.

Mr. J. S. Sassoon
Mr. J. Porter
Mr. H. M. Phipson
Mr. Anandrao N. Wasudeo
Mr. R. Woolcombe.
Mr. Babajee Kasinath
Mr. Pestonjee N. Wadia
Mr. H. E. Procter

The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Stangman, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Pugh, with Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, appeared for the first accused. The second accused Bal was undefended.

Mr. Pugh, in resuming his address on behalf of the defence, said that when the court rose on Saturday, he had concluded reading the second of the free translations of the incriminating articles, which was a report of the Shivaji meeting. The jury had before them a free translation and a literal translation. Both were certified by an interpreter of that court, and, therefore, they had to look upon one as of the same authority as the other; the only difference being that one was literal and the other free. He would point out that there was another translation in existence upon which the prosecution were acting up to the time that the court translation of July 30 was made. It had not been produced in court, and they could only come to the conclusion that it was Mr. Baig's translation, and that the free translation before them was an emasculated edition of it, the court interpreter being unable to accept Mr. Baig's translation as it stood. He would now call their attention to the literal translation put in by the defence of that portion of Professor Bhanu's speech, in which he spoke of the need for regaining the lost independence of the people. Counsel proceeded to briefly sum up his arguments of Saturday in regard to this speech, intimating that all that Professor Bhanu had in view was the need for unity amongst his community. If he and other professors had been guilty of sedition, how was it that Government did not call them to account?

### THE FINDING OF ENGLISH JURIES.

The learned Advocate-General had said that he would not refer to any English case; and he (counsel) could quite understand why he did not do so, because the ground would be literally cut from under his feet, supposing he did refer to the only one with which he (the speaker) would trouble them. Sedition had a wider definition in England than in India. Anyone exciting riots and tumults would be guilty of sedition according to the law as it obtained in England, but here it was dealt with under a wholly different section, viz. 153, a case in which this had been laid down having been tried at that court. A much later section dealt with the offences of libel and defamation. The first thing he wanted to call their attention to was the fact that Section 124A occurred in the chapter which related exclusively to offences against the State.

His lordship: I don't want unnecessarily to interrupt you or put you out, Mr. Pugh, but I think that any discussion as to how the law should be interpreted and the construction of Section 124A should be addressed to me and not to the jury.

Mr. Pugh: I am not going directly to address the jury, my Lord, respecting questions of law, but I would point out that questions of law are so mixed up with questions of fact that it is impossible for counsel to address the jury without reference to the law, subject to your Lordship's direction, to the jury as to the law. I shall tell them they must take the law on the subject from your Lordship, but I must put before them a few remarks in respect to what is described as sedition. I would point out that Mr. Justice Cave, in a case to which I wish to refer, informed the jury that causing discontent need not be construed as sedition and that if he was in the jury box he would say so to his fellow-jurymen, I submit that that being so, I am entitled to put before the jury what the meaning of sedition is in order to carry on my argument that these writings are not seditious. The learned Advocate-General read the section when opening his case, with the exception that he omitted reference to the punishment.

His Lordship: It is customary in this court for counsel for the Crown to read the section in respect to which a prisoner is tried, without making reference to the punishment.

Mr. Pugh said he did not complain of the Advocate-General for not having referred to the punishment. All he wished to point out was that sedition was a much graver offence as laid down in the Penal Code, than were the other offences to which he had referred. The learned counsel then proceeded to read the section, under which prisoners were being tried, and pointed out that it was an offence against Government only. He then proceeded to refer to the case in which Mr. John Burns and others were tried for making speeches in Trafalgar Square some years ago, which resulted in a riot in the course of which shops in Pall Mall and St. James's Street were broken into. In the judgment in that case Mr. Justice Stephen laid it down that the offence of sedition was the offence of seeking to bring Government into hatred and contempt. If Burns and his companions had been tried in India they would have been tried not under this section, but under Section 153. Mr. Justice Cave in that case laid it down that speeches with the object of obtaining by lawful means reforms in Church or State were not seditious; neither were speeches intended to bring about reforms in matters which produced or had a tendency to produce hatred and ill-will between different classes of her Majesty's subjects. He also said that sedition was a crime closely allied to treason and was committed when the tendency of the speeches was to excite the people to rebel. The learned counsel also quoted at length, the summing up of Mr. Justice Fitzgerald in the Irish Law Courts in the case of the Crown vs. Sullivan, in which his Lordship urged the jury to deal with the writings in a free, clear and liberal spirit. They should remember that to political articles great latitude was given. If they were written in a fair free *bona fide* spirit they often did great public good. He pointed out to the jury that they were guardians of the liberty of the press, and that whilst they should check its abuse they should preserve its freedom. He reminded them of the old dictum that the accused must have the benefit of the doubt. Justice Cave laid it down in the judgment already referred to that unless there was an intention to create a public disturbance the accused must be acquitted.

### NO INTENTION TO PRODUCE VIOLENCE.

Mr. Pugh said he was sorry that second accused was undefended. He only referred to it for this reason, that he had complained, and he still did complain, of the conduct of the Government in this case, and he put it to them that if the Government had the court translations before them at the time, he ventured to say, that even the Advocate-General would not have advised proceedings for sedition upon such translations. He complained of the conduct meted out to Tilak who was many days in jail and whose application for bail was strenuously opposed by Government. As Mr. Justice Stephens had remarked, it was one thing to write with the intention of causing mischief, and it was altogether a different thing to write violently and recklessly. Reckless and violent writings indulged in, without the intention of producing disturbance, should not come under the section for exciting disaffection or ill-will towards the Government. He did not contend that it was an answer that the British Government was not overthrown, but there was another point which should not be lost sight of, and it was that there must be intention to produce violence. The jury had to judge whether the articles were written to incite the people to whom they were addressed to get redress of their grievances by resorting to violence. It was unlikely that Tilak would advise people to resort to violence, having regard to the fact that England's power was such as Tilak described in the Jubilee article. He asked them to consider whether the Shivaji movement had any such ulterior motive as to overthrow the British Government. That could never be done or attempted to be done, except by combination between the Hindus and Mahomedans, and, as regarding the movement of Shivaji, there was nothing which would bring about a combination between the two races, but it served to alienate them. It was impossible that the movement could bring Hindus and Mahomedans together.

### A POINT OF ADMISSIBILITY.

Counsel then began to refer to the proceedings in the Legislative Council, more especially as to remarks of the Law Member on the occasion of the enactment of the Bill, while led to the inc orporation of the section in the code when

His Lordship said: I am afraid, Mr. Pugh, you can't make any reference to that.

Mr. Pugh submitted that it was a matter which he was entitled to refer to: it was referred to in the *Bangobasi* case without objection. Mr. Pugh then cited the opinion of Lord Justice Westbury, and also the opinion of eminent judges in the case of Queen vs. the Bishop of Oxford. He also quoted the judgment of Justices Norris and Macpherson, and several cases from the Madras and Bombay Law Reports, in support of his contention. He also cited a case decided by Sir Charles Sargent and Mr. Justice Bayley in 1893.

His Lordship: That judgment says it is not to

Mr. Pugh: There is a marginal note that debate is not to be referred, but it admits that the speech of the Law Member of 'Council can be quoted. Mr. Pugh then cited another case from Volume 9, Madras Law Report, at page 362, in which the counsel was allowed to adopt the speech of the Legal member as a part of his own speech. He submitted that there was no object to adopt the speech as a part of his own speech. If his Lordship decided against his reading it, he hoped that he would be allowed to read that as a part of his speech which would express in better language what he had to express, be referred to. His Lordship further remarked that the other cases cited also did not support the contention of the learned counsel, but on the other hand, went against him.

His Lordship, in giving his ruling on the point, said that he had no doubt whatever about the point in his mind. Mr. Pugh had, in support of his contention, cited both English as well as the Indian cases to show that he was entitled to read the speech made while introducing the Bill. He would deal with both. The first English case that he had referred to was the case decided by Lord Westbury, so long back as 1861. In that case Lord Westbury was not sitting in the House of Lords, but he was sitting as the Lord Chancellor, and there was no doubt he was a judge of high eminence. No doubt, in England, since then, the practise was against citing for the purposes of the construction of statutes the speeches made in the House of Commons and House of Lords. The case of Queen *vs.* the Bishop of Oxford was decided before 1879. It was not necessary to go into that case. Sufficient to say there was a question as to the construction of the Act called the Public Worship Regulation Act. It was there attempted to cite the speech that had been made by the Lord Chancellor in introducing the Public Worship Regulation Bill. The learned Lord Chancellor, in introducing the Bill, had referred to the existing state of law, and he dealt in that speech with the Act which was the Church Discipline Act, and he gave his opinion as to the meaning of the then existing law. He proceeded to explain what was the object of the new proposals of the Public Worship Regulation Bill. It was objected to, as it was not admissible for the purpose of construction of the Act of Legislature, to refer to the speeches made in Parliament, and in answer to that his Lordship had particular recollection that Mr. Bowen said that he could not ask the Court to hear the speech that was made in the House of Commons. The ruling of the learned Lord Chancellor would naturally and rightly deserve their greatest respect. Distinction was to be drawn between the speech and the statement of the object and reason for the introduction of the Bill, and the explanation of the existing state of law. The learned Judges when the matter came in appeal before them were divided as to the right of allowing the speech to be cited. It was held that the former court was wrong in allowing it. It was a mistake that the speech was referred to. When that case went to the House of Lords a strong disapproval was expressed of the reference to the speech. It was a different matter to refer to the existing law, so far as the English law was applicable, it was entirely against the contention put forward by Mr. Pugh, and English law was quite clear.

### THE INDIAN LAW ON THE SUBJECT

As the latest English cases left no shadow of doubt as to inadmissibility of the speech the India law was also very clear. Mr. Pugh cited several cases hearing on the point, but he had not referred to the latest and most important decision. Mr. Pugh had cited the opinions of judges for whom he had the highest possible respect, but the most recent decisions must be borne in mind. The course followed in the "Bangobasi" case was to some extent allowed in Madras and Bombay Courts. That case was decided in the year 1891. But since then they had the decision of the Privy Council which laid down clearly and positively that proceedings of the Legislative Council were not to be referred for the purposes of considering the law. If that practise obtained in any Court of India, it was a wrong practise, and must not be followed, since the Privy Council decision set aside the practice. The Privy Council had considered the decisions cited in favour of the practice. Since then the Calcutta High Court gave a similar decision in 1896, when the report of the Select Committee was not allowed to be cited. Therefore, supposing his own opinion was otherwise, still be would regard as authoratative the judgment of the Privy Council, His Lordship, however, allowed Mr. Pugh to read extracts for the speech of the Law Member as a part of his speech, but not as the opinion of any eminent person.

Mr. Pugh then read extracts from the speech of Sir FitzJames Stephens, in introducing the Act which authorised the insertion in the Code, in order to show that the real meaning of the section was that which he had already urged, viz., that it referred to an intention to create a rebellious spirit against Government. He also contended that the judgment in the *Bangabosi* case favoured this construction of the matter. The learned Advocate General had quoted the remarks of Sir Comer Pethram, in summing up to the jury, but, in taking that into consideration, they must bear in mind the circumstances of the particular case before the Court. The *Bangabosi* had used very strong language against the Government, It wrote "we are unable to rebel, but we are not among the number of those who say it would be improper to do so if we could." Now, in the present instance, no such language had been used, and therefore the remarks that the Chief Justice might have made to the offence in the *Bangabosi* case could not be applied in this.

### THE LEGAL MEANING OF SEDITION.

The Chief Justice was answering an argument of Mr. Jackson when he used the words quoted by the Advocate-General to the effect that the jury were well acquainted with the English language, and knew that disaffection and disapprobation were the opposite qualities to the words in which the prefix "dis" did not occur and said that in every case where the prefix "dis" was used it implied an opposite idea to that of the word without the prefix. Now he, Mr. Pugh, had always regarded that passage, in the Chief Justice's summing up as one that ought to be eliminated from it. It was quite impossible to follow the Chief Justice in regard to it, for, if they looked in any dictionary, they would find they could not always follow the rule he laid down. For instance, it could not be said that distention conveyed the opposite meaning to tention or discrimination to crimination and so on. As regards the charge as a whole there was not much need that he should refer to it except to point out that the Chief Justice distinctly laid it down that in order to be guilty under the terms of the Code, a man must be speaking or writing with the intention to create such a feeling as that described in the section—that the words spoken or written must be such as are calculated to lead people to resist the authority of Government. His learned friend had quoted Johnson's dictionary to show that the meaning of the word disaffection "was dislike, ill-will," and Webster's dictionary as showing it meant "alienation, disloyalty, hostility, etc." But the question was not what was the etymological meaning of the word. They had to consider its meaning as defined by the law, and that was to so disaffect the public that they would not obey lawful orders. The learned Counsel then drew the attention of the Jury to the case in which a Gujerati was charged with seditious writing. Subsequent to the riots between Mahomedans and Hindus in August 1893, he published a poem in which an appeal to the people "to fight again," was made. The case came before Justices Jardine and Ranade, and in giving judgment in favour of the defendent, both learned Judges pointed out that in poetry considerable latitude was allowed, and it was not to be taken in so literal a sense as prose. The words "fight again" were qualified by the words "for your country's good" This judgment, he considered, had an important bearing in this case, in which the article principally relied on by the prosecution was a poem.

### USING CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES.

Proceding to comment on the various exhibits put in, Mr. Pugh said that it was not a little remarkable that although the "Kesari" had been published every week for many years past, the prosecution in searching its columns for objectionable matter had been compelled to take several contributed articles, such as the letter of "Ganesh." He submitted this was not fair. His learned friend said: "Or you can explain these letters by calling evidence as to who wrote them' "It was not for them to call evidence on the subject. If the prosecution wished to prove the policy of the paper they should confine themselves to editorial articles. The first document he wished to refer to was the letter in which a correspondent "Sadan Dosh" complained of the action of the Government of Bombay in refusing to receive any further correspondence from the "Sarvajanik Sabha." All that letter urged was, that the Sabha must have been pursuing an independent course instead of trying to curry favour. He then went on to say that the Sabha should pray for redress to the Government of India. As he (Mr. Pugh) had said he was not responsible for the expression of opinion in a letter, as distinct from an editorial article. But he must point out that the proposal was perfectly consistent with loyalty. There could be no objection to an appeal being made to the Government of India by the Sabha. The suggestion that the Sabha should have agents to be in touch with the people and to bring their grievance to light, in every town throughout the Deccan was equally unobjectionable. They next came to the letter in which "Ghanesh" took exception to the Shivaji festival and said, they had better stop at home and pray for a new Shivaji. The writer did not mean to suggest that the new comer should do just as Shivaji did—he meant, of course, that the new Shivaji would suit his policy to the times and would act in accordance with the state of the country. Therefore, he did not see what objection there could be to Ganesh desiring to have a new Shivaji. Ganesh was pointing out the empty character of many birthday celebrations, and urges that boys should be trained to become great, and that the young men should try to imitate the good deeds recorded in the life of Shivaji, otherwise it would be of little good to celebrate the birthday for 100 years. It was a call to the people to improve themselves.

### THE PLAGUE AT POONA.

The next article complained about leading men going away from Poona instead of stopping and helping the people. It was no sort of disaffection towards the Government that was being urged there—it was an appeal to the leaders of the people to do their duty towards them in connection with the plague. They might cavil at the expressions it contained respecting Government, and might think that the complaints in the article were strong; but they could not say that they were of such a character as to deserve to be discribed as seditious. The letter contained the word *Mlenchas*, but he submitted that its use was perfectly innocent, and that it was not intended to refer to Englishmen. In support of this view he quoted from a book published a short time ago by Mr. Prior, head master of the Elphinstone High School, in which a father supposed to be writing to a schoolmaster, as to his boy's instruction, says, he desires him to be taught in the learning of the "Brahmins, the Mlenchas, the Christians and other peoples." This showed that the description *Mlenchas* did not include Christians. The matter was of no little importance because they had an attempt of "Justice" in the letter he wrote to the "Times of India," to make out that the word had reference to the British rule. This letter of "Justice" was without doubt written by an enemy of Tilak's who tried to do him injury. "Justice" would have been a good person to call for the prosecution as showing what impression he had derived from hearing the speeches or reading them in the "Kesari," but Government had called no such evidence. "Justice" took the brief summary of speeches given in the "Kesari" lasting several hours and gave them an entirely different meaning from that which was intended.

### MR. TILAK'S OWN DEFENCE.

This was clear from the letter which Tilak had written to the "Times of India" on June 30th last in answer to the criticisms of "Justice." In that letter the accused wrote complaining that he saw "a deliberate intention on the part of the Editor and of his correspondents, "Shackles" and "Justice" to prevent and misrepresent obvious facts at a time when they think they can "do the greatest mischief thereby." Mr. Tilak wrote:" "Now let me disabuse your mind of the idea that either the "Maratha" or the "Kesari" wrote anything during the plague so as to incite the people to break the peace or have recourse to force." There was a direct challenge, and the paper to which it was addressed was not able to point to a single article of the kind, although all this time of the theory of the prosecution was to be believed, Tilak was endeavouring to overthrow the Government. In this letter Tilak went on to point out that the reference the correspondent had made to proposed "vigilance committees" was a mistranslation. All that he had urged was the formation of committees for each lane or peth to look after the property of the segragated persons and so on. The idea was not that which was understood by the term vigilance committees at home, namely, the protection of certain individuals or sections of the public in cases where the law was not regarded as affording sufficient protection. The letter from accused went on to point out that "it was a sheer mistake to believe that the native papers had excited the feeling of disaffection during the time of the plague." He wrote: "The press accepted the principal, but complained about the unnecessary harshness of its execution. You are probably aware that the Bombay Government itself anticipated dissatisfaction scavengers stikes, or riots, if plague measures were stringently carried out (*vide* plague Blue Book), and it so telegraphed to the Secretary of State." This brought out the fact that Government themselves said that people could not brook the interference with their manners and customs, and went so far as to warn the Secretary of State about it. and yet it was now alleged that Tilak was preaching disaffection for saying precesely the same thing. Those terrible murders which they all deplored were committed, he would remind them, a considerable time after the plague had entirely disappeared from Poona and after the soldiers had been withdrawn.

### THE GOVERNMENT FEARS OF DISQUIET.

Mr. Tilak went on to write to the paper "If you blame the Native Press now you must equally blame the Government of Bompay for openly recording their fears in a telegram which is now as much known to the public as anything said in the Native Press. Anglo-Indian journalists like yourselves can I know be hardly induced to take the right view of the question. But still I must state what I honestly believe, the case viz; that the unnecessary stringency of the plague measures and not the writings of the Native Press are responsible for the feelings of disaffection referred to by you. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst was indeed anxious to see that the plague measures were carried on with the least possible annoyance to the people. But his Excellency's wishes were little attended to by the lower executive authorities, and Government, I am sorry to say, did not exercise sufficient control over them." Having also read the portion of the letter in which Tilak by way of rebutting the charges brought against him, shows the leading part he took in establishing the Hindu Plague Hospital and in other measures for combatting the plague, the learned counsel asked the jury to say whether that was not the letter of an honest man, a man who was not ashamed of his opinions, but who at once came forward and answered the criticisms passed upon him in the "Times of India," He asked them to say it was a letter marked by nothing else but honesty of purpose. He had read it at length because it was important they should have before them Tilak's reply to the letters and articles in which he had been attacked. He came forward in this manly straightforward way and states his views about the plague measures and about Lord Sandhurst. Those views were expressed in several articles about this time, but the learned counsel would rely mainly upon this letter under Mr. Tilak's own signature. As to

### THE ARTICLES RELIED ON BY THE PROSECUTION

he need not speak at length. The one in regard to the shooting incident, by the Forest Officer Fagan, meant no more than that if people did not take sufficient care in regard to the lives and property of others they should be prosecuted for rash and negligent acts. It might be that perfect justice was administered in that particular case, but it was perfectly competent for anyone who thought otherwise to say so. The article about over-crowding in Bombay was very much like what they might read at home. People from his own country of Wales were accused of crowding into Monchester, Liverpool, London and other large centres, instead of cultivating their own fields as in former times, they went now and took up some trade or profession in those crowded centres, and they heard complaints of this from persons, who thought that they vere thereby encoaching upon the opportunities for employement of people already in the towns. The only reason people crowded into the cities was to make more money than they could make in the country, and the same thing applied here. The article in question complained of the immigration into Bombay, and contrasted th present with former times when they remained in their native country leading a free kind of life. He could not see anything seditious in writing of that kind. Another article published on 30th May, was nothing more than a skit upon barristers, judges, merchants and others who left the county for a holiday in the hot weather. It was perfectly true that they did this, and he could not see that there was any harm in anyone, who remained behind amidst the plague, writing in that strain in regard to others who had gone for a holiday.' There was the complaint that they did not take sufficient interest in the people, but that was said by quite a number of English writers. Then they came to the the article respecting the proposed introduction of an Arms Act into Baroda, Well, they remembered very well the great controversy that arose, not only in India but also in England, regarding both the Vernacular Press Act and the Arms Act when they were introduced. There was an agitation for the repeal of both mearures; and it resulted in the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, while the Arms Act remained in force. It was said in opposition to the Act that the people would not be able to protect themselves against wild beasts, in country places, and other arguments, some good and some bad were used. This particular article urged that an Arms Act was not wanted in the Baroda State, where they had a Native raj, unless it was to curry favour with the British Government. The only sentence in the letter, which was relied on by the prosecution, was that which said that if constitutional method failed the time might come when the Natives in British India might have to

### RESORT TO ARMS.

The words "if constitutional methods fail" were in italics so as to give them a stronger emphasis. This was nothing more than saying that if after trying all and every constitutional method no redress was obtained it might then be needful to resort to force. With regard to the article on the Indian Princes he could see nothing in that to object to. They might find something of the same kind in "Punch" or "Truth," as it was simply an attempt to have a little fun at the expense of princes who went to England without being invited, and it was contended they had better stop at home and do their duty by their subjects. The learned counsel then proceeded to briefly refer to the articles connected with the Shivaji celebrations, and said that it was clear from the history of them that their object was that of creating a patriotic spirit on the part of the Mahrattas. Both in Scotland and Wales every endearour was made to cultivate the national character, and pride was taken in the national history, but the loyalty of both countries was undoubted. The good effect of cultivating a patriotic spirit upon the life and character of a people was well brought out by Professor Sharp in his work on Burns, which Mr. Pugh quoted. In the same connection he would readts them one short passage from Mr. Acworth's introduction to the "Ballads of the Mahrattas." In this passage, Mr. Acworth said that the commemorations of national deeds was calculated to add to the dignity and self-respect of the Mahratta peasant and help to make him a more and not less loyal subject of the British Crown.

### PROFESSOR BHANU.

Mr. Pugh then proceeded to refer again to the subjects of the Shivaji celebration. The Advocate-General asked why the defence had not called Professor Bhanu to state what he actually said at the celebration, but it was not for the defence to do this. His absence was certainly not owing to his belongiug to a party opposed to the party of Tilak. Mr. Pugh then read several extracts from the letter of Professor Bhanu in which he stated his cause. Counsel then read the passage, in which Professor Bhanu said that it was absolutely necessary for them to sink all their private feuds and differences of all kinds of and from all sides. It would be impossible for them to rise or effect their regeneration unless they all united. What he wanted to impress upon the minds of his hearers was the advice—"bear and forbear." It was a shame that they should not unite even on one day in the year. It was their duty to effect the regeneration of their countrymen—intellectually, morally and industrially. All this the learned counsel urged was a fair argument, and it was impossible to believe that it could at all bear the interpretation of disloyalty, which the prosecution had attempted to put upon it. Professor Bhanu had come forward and written a letter to the "Times of India" in which he in no way complained of the report of the proceedings at a meeting which it was now alleged was seditious. As a Professor at the Deccan College he was laying himself open, if his remarks bore the construction that the prosecution alleged, to loss of his employment or to censure. As a matter of fact, all that he did was to urge upon his hearers to work for the intellectual, moral religious, social and industrial advancement of the country. He asked them to remove the burden that was pressing upon them, but he never meant by that the burden of the British Government. While dealing with the celebration meeting he would like to mention a point which he overlooked on Saturday, and that was with regard to the speech in which Mr. Tilak said if thieves enter our house and we have not sufficient strength in our wrists to drive them out we should without hesitation shut them up and burn them alive. He wished to say that undoubtedly the reference was to some old story or tradition well-known in Maharashtra and that it had nothing to do with present times.

### MR. TILAK AND PLAGUE.

Mr. Pugh then referred to the letter in which the Private Secretary thanked Mr. Tilak for sending the Governor his memorandam on plague operations. He regretted that they were unable to have that produced that day. When they applied to the prosecution to produce it the defence received a reply to the effect that they could not andertake to produce it as it would not be relevant, but that was a matter for the Judge to decide. However, they had put in the memorial sent in signed by a deputation that waited on Mr. Rand on 14th April, it was signed by Mr. Tilak and four others. There were in it a number of suggestions, presumably the same as those put before Government in the memorandum referred to. In the fourth paragraph it was stated that the suggestions were made in a spirit of co-operation and "There is no opposition to house-to-house search we only wish it to be carried on in such a way as to create the least annoyance and interference with the customs of the people, and this can be done by securing the co-operation and support of the people." It was impossible to show a better spirit than that displayed in this memorandum or to make more practical suggestions to Government, the memorandum was full of sympathy for Government and full of common sense, and had they come to Bomay they could not have got any better suggestions than those given them by the first accused. The article that has been put in with reference to the question whether the Land Revenue ought to be suspended in this year of famine, only used arguments which were to be found in the report of the Famine Commission. Whetherthe cultivators were entitled to this suspension or not was not the question they had to consider; all they had to deal with was whether advantage was taken of the opportunity afforded by the existing distress to urge the people to resist the authority of Government. They could not for a moment say that it had for the article distinctly called upon the people to send them petitions to the collectors and through them to Government and stated that if this was done then grievances would probably be redressed. No more proper advice than this could have been given by the most loyal subject to the Queen. The sum and substance of it was that if they were aggrieved, they must petition Government.

The Court then rose for tiffin.

### MR. TILAK LOYAL AND HONEST.

After lunch, Mr. Pugh continued his address. He read the article on plague operations, and said that it was exceedingly moderate. The criticism was extremely fair. He read various passages, and remarked that they showed that a better spirit of a good citizen could not be conceived of. The article freely acknowledged that certain measures were due to the goodness of his Excellency, for which they should be glad and be thankful to the the Governor. Tilak had really a genuine belief in the goodness of Lord Sandhurst and the excellence of his motives towards Marathas. He relied very much upon the articles he had read to show that Tilak had no animus against the Government. It was impossible that he should have written such complimentary articles if he had a desire to create disaffection in the minds of his hearers. He would have written offending articles if his object was to lower the Government measures in the eyes of the public. If he had a desire to create disaffection he would have written vehemently about plague, famine and other evils. But he had not done so. No Europeon, the learned counsel was quite sure, could have done better to help the Government than Tilak had done during the times of plague. Then with regard to Shivaji's utterances there you had Tilak as being loyal and perfectly independent blaming under-officers of Government when it was necessary. When required he spoke harshly to his own men. There was no insurrection against the British Government. No sane person would have thought of counselling insurrection when he himself wrote in praise of the actions of the Governor. Tilak only said the country was not so well off as it was represented, and that it was suffering in many ways, and that they ought to get a larger portion of freedom and greater accessions than were given them, and it was in accordance with their legitimate aspirations and ambitions. Only the other day there was an article in the "Fortnightly Review" against famine by an eminent civilian, who said that famine could have been prevented, English editors decried the frontier policy and expeditions with which England was more concerned than India, and it was, therefore, justly demanded that England should pay the expenditure. When the English editors expressed their views thus—they were loyal, but the moment a man like Tilak expressed similar opinion, it was sedition, it was disloyalty. If there was any disloyalty, how could they account for the article in the paper of the 22nd of June.

### A DISPASSIONATE VERDICT DESIRED.

In conclusion, Mr. Pugh said that he was fully alive to the responsibility that attached to him. He asked the jury, among whom he saw some of his own country men, to set aside prejudices, and he was sure that if they set aside prejudices they would come to no other conclusion than that he had placed before them. It might be there were many things which he ought not to have said, but they were certainly far from creating a spirit of disaffection. Turning to the European members of the jurry, he said: You are my own countrymen and I appeal to you to consider the case dispassionately. It is a case of a native to-day. It has been the case of a European before, and it might become a case of a European to-morrow. I would, therefore, ask you to be careful not to allow the law to be strained in this matter, and not to convict the man as regards whom you must be satisfied that no evil intention was shown by the prosecution. I put it to you, if the facts had been known before the prosecution was started, it would never have been proceeded with. It is perfectly clear when you look at the matter, as men of common-sense, that if the literal translation, which was also an official translation, had been put before the Advocate-General, and the officers of the Government they would not have advised the prosecution to take place. They had not these materials before them. They had probably before them some translation of Mr. Baig which has formed the basis of this free translation. It was very much stronger than the present translation. If this translation were there with the telegrams, I am quite sure you would never have heard the question asked in the House of Commons which Sir MuncherjiBhownaggre had asked. His question was founded upon entirely wrong information. This translation was not made until after the arrest of Tilak, and Government had strenuously resisted the bail, and that was before the articles were considered. What I am sorry for is that having instituted the prosecution they now can't say we do not want to go to the jury. There must be a line drawn somewhere, and you, gentlemen, will have to draw the line somewhere, because, as they must be noticing in the papers every morning, this case is described as one of the greatest importance. This case is of great importance and it has attracted the greatest attention everywhere, and I say further that the eyes of England and the eyes of the world are turned upon us. It is a very important cases and I ask you to consider it without prejudice. I put it to you that it is impossible under the circumstances that you will return a verdict of guilty. I shall not believe it until I have heard it from you. His Lordship will lead you with regard to the law. But whether the case comes within law, the responsibility to say so is yours. It is for his Lordship to propound law, but to say whether it is applicable or not, you, gentlemen of the jury, are responsible.

His Lordship said that as it was now more than 3-30 he would not be able to finish his summing up if he commenced it then, and would not care to leave off when only partly finished. He would, therefore, not commence his summing up until the following morning, at 11 o'clock.

The Court then rose.

## THE "MODA VRITTA" CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, SEPT. 10.

ON Thursday last, the orders of the High Court were read out in the Sessions Court, and the record of the case was then sent to the High Court. It will be seen from the report I send you that the learned Sessions Judge did not allow the allegations which have been made against him to go unanswered, though the Hon'ble Justices Parsons and Ranade have stated that they were hardly answered by the Government Pleader, Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar.

In Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Bombay.

6th September, 1897.

CRIMINAL.

To the Sessions Judge, Satara.

Upon reading the petition of Kashinath Vaman Lele, presented by his Vakil, the Hon'ble Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar and Mr. M. V. Bhat, and dated 3rd September, 1897, praying that the case committed to the Court of Sessions at Satara, in which the petitioner has been charged for an offence under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, may be transferred to the High Court Sessions, or to any other Sessions Court, and upon hearing the Hon'ble Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar and Mr. M. V. Bhat for the petitioner;

It is ordered that the proceedings against the said petitioner, Kashinath Vaman Lele, be and are hereby stayed, pending the final disposal of his petition by this court.

K. D. SETHNA, Registrar.
VERMANHI BODAS' Acting Sealer.

The 6th day of September 1897.
Despatched on 6th September, 1897.

FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME.

Sir,—In forwarding the accompanying High Court writ No. 1922, of this day's date, in the case of Imp. v. Kashinath Vaman Lele (Criminal Application No. 253 of 1897), I am directed by their Lordships to say that in the argument on the motion made to this court to transfer the case of Kashinath Vaman Lele from your court, it was stated that, although the accused notified to you his intention to make an application under section 526, Criminal Procedure Code, and asked for an adjournment, you refused the same and proceeded to try the case. The Hon'ble Judges, before whom the motion has been made, desire me to ask if this is so, as it seems to be opposed to the provisions of Section 526 A.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. D. SETHNA, Registrar,

NO. 100 X-A OF 1897.

From H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge, Satara, to the Registrar, High Court.

Sir,—In reply to your letter No. 1923 of 6th September, 1897, I have the honour to report for the information of the Hon'ble Judges that I interpreted section 526A of the Criminal Procedure Code to mean that, after the notice therein referred to the accused was not to be "called upon for his defence," but that there was no objection to taking the evidence for the prosecution and proceeding up to that stage. (2) The correctness of this view was not questioned by the defence, and the witnesses for the prosecution already examined by the committing magistrates were examined in chief, and their cross-examination allowed to be reserved. (3) The trial has been adjourned since Friday last without in any way calling upon the accused for his defence, pending the orders of the High Court, and as stated in court, to await those orders.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) H. F. ASTON, Sessions Judge.
Bombay, 9th Sept. 1897.

From Mr. R. D. Sethna, Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay, to Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge, Satara.

Sir,—With reference to the High Court's writ No. 1930 of this day's date, ordering that the case committed by the first-class Magistrate, Satara, to the Court of Sessions at Satara, in which the petitioner, Kashinath Vaman Lele, has been charged for an offence under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, be transferred to the High Court at Bombay for trial. I am directed to request that you will be so good as to forward to this court the record and proceedings of the case at once. The date at which witnesses and the accused are to be sent will be notified hereafter to you.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) R. D. SETHNA, Registrar.

FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME.

Upon reading the petition of Kashinath Vaman Lele, presented by his pleaders, the Hon'ble Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar and Mr. M. V. Bhat, and dated the 3rd September, 1897, praying that the case committed by the first-class Magistrate, Satara, to the Court of Sessions at Satara, in which the petitioner has been charged for an offence under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, may be transferred to the High Court Sessions or to any other Sessions Court, and upon hearing the Hon'ble Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar and Mr. M. V. Bhat for the petitioner, and Rao Bahadur Vasudeo Jaganath Kirtikar, Government Pleader for the Crown, the court passes the following order:—

For the reasons stated in the accompanying judgment, the court orders under section 526 of the Code of Criminal Procedure that the case be transferred from the Sessions Court of Satara and tried before this court, and the Court directs under section 267 that the trial be by jury.

By order,
VERMANHI BODAS,
Acting Deputy Registrar.
VERMANHI BODAS,
Acting Sealer.

Judgment recorded by the High Court in Criminal Application No. 253 of 1897, in the case of Imp. v. Khasinath Vaman Lele.

September 7, 1897.

(Coram Parsons and Ranade, J. J.) *Per curiam.*—The allegations for the applicant have hardly been answered by the Government Pleader. It will clearly be most inconvenient for the numerous witnesses for the defence, who are residents of Poona, to come here for the trial of the "Vaibhav," case, and then go to Satara for the trial of this case. It is to be noted, moreover, that the complaint in the "Vaibhav" case was laid within the jurisdiction of this court on its original Criminal Side by the Government. The prosecution witnesses are few in number, and no inconvenience will be caused by their coming here. It is not necessary to allude to any expediency for the ends of justice. We order under section 526 of the Criminal Procedure Code that the case be transferred from the Sessions Court of Satara and tried before this court, and we direct under section 267 that the trial be by jury.

By the Court,
(Signed) VERMANHI BODAS,
Acting Deputy Registrar.

THE CASE TRANSFERRED TO THE HIGH COURT.

SEPT. 9.

The orders received from the High Court are read and recorded; the record is directed to be forwarded at once to the Hon'ble High Court as ordered. The accused is remanded in custody to await the further orders of the High Court.

(Sd.) H. F. ASTON.

As the judgment of the Hon'ble High Court sets out that "the allegations of the applicant have hardly been answered by the Government pleaders," and no intimation has been given to this court what the allegation were, and it is not known why in so far as any such allegations concern myself personally, they were not answered by the Government Pleader. The following note of questions put to the Public Prosecutor (Mr. Bhadgamkar), and his replies are recorded:—

Court: Mr. Public Prosecutor, you must be aware that I stated in court on Friday last how I interpreted section 526A of the Criminal Procedure Code, that not a word was said by the defence to question the correctness of that interpretation, and after I had intimated that the case would be adjourned without calling on the accused for his defence but that the prosecution evidence would be taken, Mr. Ghanekar immedietely put in an already prepared written application based upon other grounds asking for a postponement or to be allowed to reserve cross-examination.

Public Prosecutor: "Yes, that is so." "Sec. 526A.—If in any criminal case or appeal before the commencement of the hearing, the Public Prosecutor, the complainant, or the accused notifies to the court before which the case or appeal is pending, his intention to make an application under Section 526 in respect of the case the court shall exercise the power of postponement or adjournment given by section 344 in such a manner as will afford a reasonable time for the application being made and an order being obtained thereon before the accused is called on for his defence, or, in the case of an appeal before the hearing of the appeal."

Court: "You must be also aware that I remarked in court on Friday last that, while I know no reason why the trial should not begin, there would be no hurry, as far as I was concerned, to conclude it. I made that remark because it was known that I have been for some time anxious to go away on leave."

Public Prosecutor: "Yes, I heard that remark in open court."

Court: You must be equally well aware that the trial has as a matter of fact been postponed since Friday last to await the orders of the High Court before calling upon the accused for his defence, and, on Friday last, all witnesses for the defence were warnedthat they need not attend till further notice.

Public Prosecutor: Yes.

Court: You will have noticed that the Hon'ble Judges of the Divisional Bench in disposing of the application for transfer have observed in their judgment that the allegations of the applicant have hardly been answered by the Government Pleader.

Public Prosecutor: Yes.

Court: Section 526 of the Criminal Procedure Code provides that every accused person making an application to the High Court for transfer of a Criminal case shall give to the Public Prosecutor a copy of the grounds upon which it is made, and such application must be supported by affidavit or affirmation. Can you tell me whether you have seen any affidavit or affirmation, and what the allegations reffered to in the judgment of the Hon'ble High Court are?

Public Prosecutor: I received a copy of the grounds on Sunday last, but it was different from the one published in the newspaper. I think materially different from the one published in the paper. The Pleader for defence say:—"The grounds as published in the papers appears to have been put in in the High Court."

Court: You are aware that any imputation on the impartiality of a judge is generally considered a very grave matter, and it is not very usual for a superior court to take notice of such an imputation without giving the judge full opportunity to report on the allegations made against him.

Public Prosecutor: Yes.

Court: Are you aware of any reason why the Government Pleader, who appeared for the Crown, should not have suggested that this course should be followed before any allegations against myself personally were to be entertained?

Public Prosecutor: No, I am not aware of any.

Court: You are aware that section 284 of the Criminal Procedure Code says that "When the trial is to be held with the aid of assessors, two or more shall be chosen as the judge thinks fit from the persons summoned to act as such? And as a matter of fact, the two assessors were chosen and named and were taking their seats before a word was said about Mr. Kolah wanting English-speaking assessors selected for his own personal convenience?

Public Prosecutor: Yes, I am aware of that.

Court: You are aware that it is absolutely untrue that the Sessions Judge said to the assessors who disagreed with him that "they did not assist him," and that I expressed no opinion one way or the other till my judgment was delivered.

Public Prosecutor: Yes, I know that, having been present.

Court: You are aware that though my procedure in the "Pratoda" case is made one of the principal grounds for an application for transfer, the record of that trial is still in this court. Can you suggest any explanation why the Government Pleader should not have asked for that record to be called for before it was decided that "the allegations for applicant have hardly been answered by the Government Pleader"?

Public Prosecutor: Yes, I am aware of that, and I cannot suggest any explanation.

(Sd.) H. F. ASTON.
Sessions Judge.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I appeared as the Hon'ble Mr. Chandavarkar's junior, on behalf of the editor of the "Moda-Vritta," in the transfer petition made to the High Court, and as I attended to the preliminaries of the case, will you allow me to correct the statement in your leader of this morning, that a copy of that petition was not given to "proper authority" as required by Section 526 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The petition, together with the affidavit on which the grounds set forth in the petition were based, was filed in the High Court, on Friday, the 3rd instant, and on the same day, a true copy of the petition, as also of the affidavit, was supplied by me to Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, High Court, as required by Section 526 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and in accordance with the established practice of the High Court. It is neither the law nor the practice to supply such copies to the Public Prosecutor in the mofussil, and therefore, none such were supplied by me to Mr. Bhadkanekar, the Public Prosecutor of Satara. As to the copy of some other petition said to have been supplied to him, the pleaders engaged by the accused in the High Court to apply for transfer had no instructions about it and had nothing to do with it. When on Monday, the 6th instant, the Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar moved their Lordships, Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade, for the transfer of the case, Mr. Justice Parsons asked him if notice to the Government Pleader, High Court, had been given as required by sec. 526. The Government Pleader, Rao Bahadur Kirtikar, who was present, intimated to the Court that be had received copies of the petition to the High Court and the affidavit on Friday, that he had forwarded them for instructions to the District Magistrate at Satara, and had received a telegram instructing him to oppose the petition, and informing him that detailed instructions would follow. On the motion of the Government Pleader, their Lordships adjourned the hearing of the petition to the next day, i.e., Tuesday.—Yours, &c.,

M. V. BHAT, Pleader, High Court.
High Court, Sept. 13.

## THE PARSEE CRICKET TEAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A rumour is set afloat among the Parsi Cricketers by some persons who always seem to take delight in making mischief and indirectly doing harm to Parsee Cricket that I am deadly opposed to the inclusion of Mr. A. H. Mehta in the Parsi representative eleven. I admit that opinions may and do differ, but when I am accused of going against the inclusion of Mr. Mehta deliberately and intentionally, I think it advisable to give an explanation. I boldly and candidly confess that "on principle" I cannot recommend his inclusion in the team, but I do not at all discard him as a cricketer of merit, as others have tried to show. I consider him to be a good, steady and useful bowler, a good active field, but a weak batsman. My contention is that Mr. Mehta cannot be taken into the present team as there are already five first class bowlers and there is an urgent necessity for strengthing the batting department, but if it be thought that either Mr. Bharucha (the old veteran) or Mr. Writer is inferior to Mr. Mehta, as far as the bowling is concerned, I have not the slightest objection against the latter's taking part in the game. I consider Mr. Mehta to be as good a friend as any other cricketer, and I have expressed my views to Mr. Mehta himself. Further, I must say to the credit and good sense of Mr. Writer that he willingly proposed to me and others to give his place to Mr. Mehta, but I could not do so without consulting the Parsi Gymkhana Committee and the well-known cricketers, and personally I would not like it, as I consider Mr. Writer a very superior bowler. I must further say that all the present and some of the past well-known Parsi cricketers fully concur with me in my views and I wish that the few Parsi cricketers who are ready to pour their wrath on me undeservedly, will be satisfied by my explanation. It is almost the unanimous opinion of the good judges of the game that only one change is necessary, and that is to give a place to Mr. Bapasola into the team,—Yours, &c.,

PAVRI.

## ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The best geological account of the Yukon goldfields yet published appears in the U. S. Geological Survey reports of Mr. J. E. Spurr. The Forty Mile Creek and Birch Creek districts were explored by him, and also less important localities, as far as Nulato. The gold-bearing rocks from which the gold in the river gravel is derived from a broad belt running north-west into Alaska from British territory. They are schists and in gneisses below, with intrusive rocks, and altered sedimentary rocks above. They are older than the carboniferous rocks or coal measures. In this belt the gold occurs with pyrites, partly in quartz veins, partly in zones of shearing. When the pyrites decay, the gold is freed. Some of the Sedimentary rocks are conglomerates, and contain fossils.

More cases of consumption treated by the Rontgen rays. MM. Bergonie and Monzour, of Bordeaux, have read a paper before the Academie de Medicine, in which they described results obtained in applying the rays to the chests of five patients. In two cases of acute phthisis aggravated by alcoholism and privation, there was no effect. Three cases of chronic tuberculosis gave—the first, no effect, the second, immediate improvement in general state, without modification of local condition, the third an amelioration, local and general, for six weeks. The authors seem to think that the rays can, to some extent, enable the lungs to struggle against the Koch bacillus.

Professor Libbey, who scaled the "Mesa Encantada, a table rock near Acoma, New Mexico, used a canon and rocket apparatus like that for throwing life lines. With this he shot a cord over the rock, which is 400 feet high, and a rope with a boatswain chair did the rest. The only sign of man on the mesa was a cairn of stones, which looked as if it had been piled by human hands.

The geology of the Labrador Peninsula, including the Grand Falls of the Hamilton River, is described in the Annual Repost of the Geographical Survey of Canada for 1895, recently published at Ottawa. The fjords of the Atlantic seaboard are, it appears, very ancient valleys of denudation, and hollowed by glaciers when the peninsula was higher than it is now. Some of the lakes occupy ancient basins in the Cambrian rock; others are of more recent formation, and lie in the drift clay.

The "Archieves" of the Museum of Natural History, Paris, draws attention to a "hermit polype" of California, which is called the Octopus Digueti, in honour of its discoverer. It is as large as a hand, rosy in tint, with small red spots, and blue, expressive eyes. It lives in shells, especially the Ovtherea squalida and the Pecten dentatus. Apparently it has the power of opening and closing these clam-like shells. Under the influence of fear, the octopus squirts and inky fluid, and when the shell is seized he sometimes escapes under cover of the clouded water. As many as sixty eggs of the octopus have been counted in one shell. The egg is pearly white, soft in shell, and shaped like a tear. It is attached to the shell by a short filament at its small end.

At the instance of the French Minister of War, a Committee of the Academie des Sciences have reported on the precautions to be taken in running electric conductors near powder magazines. The committee draw no distinction between electric light and power conductors and telephone or telegraph wires since all these are exposed to lightning, and can transmit enormous quantities of electric energy in a moment. The same prescription applies to all these conductors. An underground lime carrying electric currents should be over ten yards from the magazine. Gas and water pipes should be the same. An aerial line for electric currents should be still farther away—far enough not to fall in the immediate neighbourhood of the magazine—say, 20 yards at least.

If light is required inside the magazine, the incandescent lamps are to be fed by a subterranean cable, and connected by insulated wires in stout metal pipes; and the keys, switches, safety fuses, &c., are to be placed outside the building. Only currents of low tension not passing 110 volts, should be used. Only fixed lamps are permissible, and these should be protected by a second envelope of glass. Feeble currents and fine wires are to be used for electric bells inside the magazine, and to be fixed at least four yards from the powder. "Lightning guards," as used on telegraph apparatus, would in some cases be useful even with underground wires, and should always be used in the case of aerial lines. Lightning rods should be erected on the posts at every 100 yards. These protectors should, of course, be well connected with the ground.

In the Memoirs of the Societe Helvetique des Sciences Naturelles (53rd vol.), Dr. Jacob Nuesch and others consider the evidences of the Swiss caves as to the antiquity of man in Switzerland. Relics of man are found there along with rude flint weapons and sub-arctic or post-glacial animals. This palæolithic or early stone period appears to have lasted about 8,000 years. A long period of 8,000 to 12,000 years then elapsed, during which the fauna changed to modern types, and man seems to have been absent. Then came the neolithic period, with its lake dwellings, which continued about 4,000 years, and ended with the introduction of bronze about 4,000 years ago. Of course, men may have flourished for many thousands of years before his arrival in Switzerland. The Alpine character of the country would render it uninviting long after the ice had left the lower regions of Europe.

M. Leon Lemal has brought out a new method of colouring glass by covering it with a silver salt and heating it to 500 degrees Centigrade. On cooling it, the glass is found to be tinged. When seen by light passing through it, the glass is yellow, and it is blue when seen by reflected light. Salts of gold, iron, copper, and other metals also stain glass in this way. It is possible to produce pretty decorations by the process.

Professor Edgar M'Clure, of the Oregon State University, recently fell over a precipice 300 feet high on the Muir Glacier, and was killed. Two other members of the Mazama Mountain Climbing Club of Portland, Oregon, fell into a crevasse of Mount Rainier 40 feet deep, and were more or less seriously injured.

The relics of Cyrus W. Field, one of the promoters of the first Transatlantic cable, have been given to the National Museum, Washington, U.S. They include his journal; notes of sea soundings; autographs, telegrams, and other documents relating to the cable; the medals presented to him by Congress and the French Government; a cane made from the wood of the Great Eastern; the globe used by him when he considered the question of laying the cable; sections of the actual line, and so forth.

In the river Llano of Texas little islands of floating sand are sometimes to be seen. The sand is granitic in formation, and the cross-section of the raft is nearly a long oval. M. Sagot, a French mining engineer, states that he has seen such rafts of granitic sand on the river Sercin, near the Château of St. Chantal, Bourbilly, France.

One of the problems which confront municipalities of every size and discription is the disposal of garbage. Where towns are located near the ocean or in proximity to large bodies of inland waters the usual bad practice is to load the offal on barges, tow it out several miles from land and dump it. Most of it probably goes to be bottom, but enough keeps afloat to find its way ashore, as the disgusted and nauseated bathers at Coney Island and on the New Jersey coast can vouch for. In Chicago the practice of dumping garbage into the source of the city's water supply, Lake Michigan has given rise to such epidemics of typhoid fever that the intake for the water mains has recently been pushed out again several miles further into the lake. Where no such large bodies of water exist, the only alternative is to dump the foul mass at some presumably safe distance from the inhabited locality, fillling up "flats," where it rots and festra indefinitely. As time passe and the electric railway reaches out its arms, these filled in "flats" become the building lots of the real estate speculator, and the inhabitants of dwellings erected on them are constantly subject to the noxious emanations from the made ground on which they live. All this is an old story yet no attempt worth mentioning has been made in this country to remedy this state of affairs. In strong contrast to our own supineness on this subject, and perhaps because of the greater pressure of the necessity, are the efforts making in England to solve this question in a satisfactory and at the same time economical manner. The cremation of garbage in so-called dust destructors has now been introduced in a number of English communities with apparent success, but what is more to the point, is the utilisation of the heat value of this waste product for the generation of steam for driving electric-light engines. The latest example of this class of installation is that erected by the Shoreditch Vestry, London. Perhaps the most salient feature of this installation is the employment of the Halpin thermal storage system. This leaves the work of the boilers practically independent of the load on the station and permits of a continuous disposal of th egarbage.

## THE LE MESURIER SEPARATION SUIT.

### JUDGMENT FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

Judgment in the above action for a judicial separation instituted by Mrs. Le Mesurier against her husband, Mr. C. J. R. Le Mesurier, on the ground of his adultery with Miss Rivett-Carnac, was delivered by the Acting District Judge, Mr. Felix R. Dias, of Colombo, on Wednesday last. The District Judge delivered a long judgment in which he said:—The defendant's answer to this action is that he is a person professing the Mahomedan religion, and as such entitled to more than one wife; that he has been lawfully married to Miss Rivett-Carnac, also a Mahomedan, in accordance with their religion, and consequently his cohabitation with her is not adulterous. Three issues have been framed upon the pleadings, viz., (1) whether on the 15th October, 1895, the defendant was a Mahomedan, and as such entitled to marry more than one wife; (2) assuming that he was so entitled, is not the plaintiff, a Christian woman, entitled to the relief she now seeks; and (3) whether or not the decision in D. C. Kandy, No. 4417; between the same parties, is a bar to the present suit. The Kandy case, referred to was one instituted by the present plaintiff in 1891 for a judicial separation from this defendant on the ground of cruelty, and in this she failed to obtain any relief. I do not quite appreciate the reason for which the defendant has pleaded this case in lieu of the present suit, as a person's right to relief against matrimonial offences is a continuing right, and the offence now relied upon is one committed at the end of 1895, and manifestly quite distinct from, and unconnected with that alleged in 1891. My ruling therefore in the last issue is bound to be in the negative. The determination of the two first issues is not entirely free from difficulty, as there is no previous decision so far as I am aware of any English or Indian court upon the broad question whether a Christian Englishman can by subsequent conversion to Islam invest himself with all the matrimonial capacities and incapacities and usually appertaining to native Mahomedans in recognition of the rights of his living Christian wife. After a careful consideration of all the available authorities touching this subject, however, I entertain not the slightest doubt as to what my opinion should be. Mr. Van Langenberg, who so ably argued the cause of the defendant, attempted to impress upon this court, that if a man merely professed Mahomedan religion, it was in itself sufficient by our law to invest that person with the capacity for a plurality of wives. This is indeed a startling proposition to enunciate in a country supposed to be civilised, and governed by Christian principles! The subjects of this colony are governed only by the positive laws to be found within the four corners of our statute book, and the only law which regulates the number of Ceylon Mahomedans' wives is the 100th clause of the Code of Mahomedan laws promulgated by the British Government on the 5th August, 1806, and which is still unrepealed.

Now the question arises, is the defendant (if he is a professing Mahomedan) governed by this special code? I venture to affirm that he is not. This code, as its preamble indicates, only applies to the caste of Moors or Mahomedans of this colony. I don't think that it can possibly be argued that a person can, by a mere change of religion, acquire to himself a new "caste," and consequently it is absurd to suppose that by his so-called "open profession of the Mahomedan faith," Mr. Le Mesurier has in any sense of the term become a Moor as described in this code, or, as is more popularly known in this country a Tamby or "Marakkalaya." In construing this special code as applicable only to the caste of Ceylon Moormen, and not indiscriminately to any and every person who happens to profess the Mahomedan religion within this country, I cannot disregard the historical fact that our Moorish community had from time immemorial a caste of its own.

Thus far I have assumed that the defendant's profession of Islam has been a "bona fide" one, but it seems to me that the genuineness of his so-called profession has a very important bearing on his defence. It was argued by his counsel that, having been an exemplary Christian and an honourable and distinguished citizen up to the profession of his new faith, it was impossible to believe him to have been capable of being so wicked as to make a deliberately false declaration. I can attach no weight to this species of argument in view of the antecedent history of this gentleman, and the peculiar and very extraordinary circumstances which seem to have conspired to impel him most precipitately to his so-called conversion and marriage. He admits that he was a Churchman and regular communicant both before his marriage with the plaintiff and afterwards, up to the time of their separation in 1891, but yet, in the same breath, he says that his awakening to the truths of Islam has not been of recent date, but relates back to 17 or 18 years ago, when, as a first step towards his open profession of the religion, he even went so far as to have a certain important Mahomedan operation performed on him. This turns out to have been the happy accident of some surgical operation performed on him by his English doctor for some disorder, or rather, as he prefers to call it, for hygienic reasons. But these reasons seem to me to have been utterly unconnected with Mahomedanism. His explanation of his conduct in not at once honestly acting up to his convictions is that, out of deference to the advice of his valued friend, the late Archdeacon Mathew, he did not wish to injure his prospects in the service, but remained a true believer in his heart. If then, as such true believer since 1879 he was capable of continuing to be a militant Churchman, a communicant, and an active trustee of his church for 12 or 15 years afterwards, I think he has forfeited all claim to our confidence in respect of anything he says about his religion. It appears that being such a true believer all these years, he never spoke of the beauties of his new faith either to his wife, during the eight years they lived happily together, or to any of his numerous friends; and his open profession very curiously commences only from the 14th September, 1895, or just a month before his so-called second marriage. This is indeed a very suspicious incident, and assumes quite a comic aspect when closely looked into.

It should be remembered that the plaintiff left the defendant in 1891, and commenced the Kandy separation case against him that same year. After a protracted trial, appeal, &c., that case proved abortive. The defendant almost simultaneously, viz., in 1892, started divorce proceedings against the plaintiff at Matara on some alleged charges of adultery. He secured judgment in that case, but it was set aside in appeal in 1893, and no doubt the feelings of these parties at that time were of the bitterest kind. The defendant then tried to appeal direct to the Privy Council, but failed. He persevered, obtained special leave from the Privy Council, and carried his case there, himself proceeding to England about this time. This appeal also ended disastrously to him, and he was left the lawful husband of the plaintiff. The decision was given in England about June, 1895, and reached the defendant in this country about a month later. These dates are very important and have a significant bearing on this gentleman's subsequent conduct in respect of his conversion and marriage. According to the defendant, he only met Miss Rivett-Carnac for the first time in England about July or August, 1894, that is to say, when his Privy Council appeal was pending, and when he was doing all in his power to shake off the fetters which bound him to the plaintiff. This was also the year in which he says he "practically became a Mahomedan in belief," and he fixes the date at the time when his domestic troubles got intensified and made his old doubts of Christianity to return to him. It is indeed a remarkable accident which seems to have thrown Miss Carnac (a professing Mahomedan at the time according to the defendant's story) in his way just at this very critical period—a somewhat unusual experience indeed for a person in England. Their acquaintance seems soon to have developed into a matrimonial engagement in September or October, 1894, that is to say, a year before the defendant qualified himself to be capable of fulfilling such an engagement. From these premises it will only be charitable for us to suppose that this engagement was a perfectly honourable one, made in anticipation of a successful issue in the Privi Council appeal. This supposition also throws a flood of light upon the defendant's reluctance to embrace Islam in England, or even in Ceylon, sooner than he did, if his conversion had been a sincere one. His defeat in the Privy Council seems to have had the effect of suddenly intensifying his ardour for the open profession of his new faith! At five hours' notice Mr. Haniffa made him a real Mahomedan in the least painful fashion generously accepting the old surgical operation of 17 years ago as a sufficient baptism in the Mahomedan sense! Within one short month from this eventful day arrived his bride-elect, an English lady, of whose antecedants the Moormen of the country could have known nothing. On the very next day she was also taken to Mr. Haniffa's house, in order to make sure of her conversion, and there made to repeat the Kalima. A Lebbe or priest was then suddenly captured and made to tie the marriage knot between the parties. This priest was not even the priest of the mosque near Mr. Haniffa's house, but was a stranger who at the moment chanced to be in the locality. The marriage ceremony consisted in very little more than the signing of a document in Arabic called the "Kaduttan." The Lebbe was an unlicensed Moorman, and he says that even the "Kavin," or registration of this so-called marriage, was not entered in his official book, because he was captured by mere accident, and so suddenly that he had not his book with him, nor did he enter it afterwards. These are all stubborn facts, and elicited from the defendant's own witnesses, and yet it is upon such evidence that I am asked to hold that this Englishman and woman are professing Mahomedans, and that they are lawfully married. I regret to say that, as a rational being, I am unable to arrive at such a conclusion, for I am quite satisfied that, in the minds of both these people, the performances they went through at Mr. Haniffa's house were nothing more than some fantastic buffoonery, gone through with but one object in view, viz., to cover with a halo of pretended legality a union which otherwise would have been but a simple concubinage. It is to be hoped that Mr. Haniffa lent his assistance to this barefaced imposture quite unwittingly, and with the best of motives, and I am sure that he and his co-religionists have good reason to be ashamed of the disgraceful fashion in which their religion has been prostituted for so base a purpose as this, and for which their prophet never intended it.

Mr. Felix Dias concluded in a word, an Englishman turning Mahomedan would still be subject to the English law except in matters belonging purely to the domain of religion; and this opinion has been incidentally endorsed by the Privy Council in the case of Skinner vs. Order 14 Moore J.A. 324. The defendant's status in this country is a Christian status, and it is governed by all the laws universally recognised in Christendom, and which have been adopted by our courts as regards Chistians. The obligation of monogamy is certainly one of them, irrespective of whether, the man be a Christian, Jew, Agnostic, Buddhist Mormon, or Moorman, so long as he is affected by his English domicile, and even the laws of common-sense seem sufficiently to indicatte that the defendant is n omore entitled to cast off the obligation which he had previously contracted, and which at the time of the contract was indissoluble by any one-sided act of his own than his wife, the plaintiff, would be, to acquire a Kandyan domicile, and claim the privileges of polyandry.

Upon the above findings the plaintiff succeeds on the first two issues also, and I accordingly grant her the decree for separation she has prayed for, with costs.

## THE SATARA JUDGMENT AND ITS MORAL.

There is one point about the important judgment in the "Pratoda" case which the native papers have failed to notice, in their tearful excitement, and that is that unless it is overruled it has set up a test of seditious writing which will for the future render it an easy matter to draw the fangs of the vernacular press. At Mr. Aston said, the impugned article—and the same applies to any other writing which may at any time come within the cognisance of the law—"must be dealt with in a fair and liberal spirit, not picking out an objectionable sentence here or a strong word there, or giving undue importance to inflated and turbid language, but looking at the real spirit and intention of the article." The article in fact must be taken as a whole, because, as Mr. Aston remarks elsewhere, if any other plan were adopted it would be possible to fill a paragraph with the most flagrant incitements to rebellion, and save the utterer of them from the consequences by inserting a single sentence apparently loyal at the end. Further, this might be done in such a manner as to heighten the effect of the treasonable matter by giving the writer the appearance of parading his loyalty with his tongue in his cheek. To read the article in its entirety, and form a deliberate opinion on the effect which, so read, it is likely to produce on the minds of those for whom it is intended, is obviously the fairest and most natural way to decide the question of its innocence or the reverse.

Now the Indian Penal Code regards it as an offence to excite or to attempt to excite disaffection in India towards the British Government "by words, either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs, or by visible representations, or otherwise." The Code is thus fairly comprehensive in its definition of the means by which disaffection may be aroused. On the other hand it refuses to recognise any offence in utterances which signify disapproval of measures of Government, provided that this disapprobation is still "compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government," and further "to support the lawful authority of Government against unlawful attempt to subvert or resist that authority." Starting with these premises, Mr. Aston proceeds to apply them to the case before him. Is the article in regard to which the charge was laid calculated to excite such feelings among the readers of the paper as would be incompatible with their rendering support to the Government against all attempts to subvert it? This is the first and most important point, but there is a subsidiary question affecting the writer and publisher themselves: does it show on their part that they were disposed to render due obedience to lawful authoritiy? The second point is of course bound up with the first, because, again to quote the Judge, "the intention must be presumed to be what the article is likely to produce." And reading the article as a whole what is its effect likely to be? It leads off with what Mr. Aston justly calls the "defiant" heading "Preparation for becoming independent," and its first sentence contains the double falsehood that the Canadians are becoming intolerat of their "subjection" to England. It goes on to draw comparisons between the Indians and Canadians much to the detriment of the former, who are "effeminate," while the latter are not. "Of even this nominal dependence they (the Canadians) have become impatient, and are now making efforts to throw it off. It is natural for them to envy their neighbours who, after casting off their English nationality and assuming the designation of Americans, are now enjoying the blessings of a free nation." The writer then pours reproaches on his countrymen because, so far from daring to imitate the Canadians by "throwing off the English yoke and establishing a government of their own," they are "laughed at by all nations for losing such a vast and gold-like country as India."

It is quite evident that an article of this kind is not directed against any particular measure of the Government, which the subjects of the Government may disapprove of while remaining loyal enough to the Government itself. It extols the Canadians because they are said to be prepared to take up arms against the British Crown, as the United States did a century and a quarter ago. In the same breath it empasises the immense difference in this respect between the free Americans and the "effeminate" natives of India. The unfortunate "native" to whom the contrast is pointed out has no alternative to the forfeiture of his self-respect. He sees at once that he must be prepared to follow the noble example of armed resistance set first of all by the United States of America, and now about to be followed by Canada; and this idea is not compatible with "a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government." And that being so, it is clear that such was the intention of the writer, and that he must be credited with harbouring these ideas himself. It would be well if the moral of this judgment were brought home to all writers for the native press. They have been playing with tools with far finer edges than they have been dreaming of. They must remember that hereafter what they say will be read as a whole, and judged by its general effect, and that the most sugary coating of loyalty will not suffice to conceal the pill of treason.—"Englishman."

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 11th September, compared with the Statement of 4th September, 1897:—

| | Sept. 4. | Sept. 11. |
|---|---|---|
| Liabilities. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 65,00,000 | 65,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 52,81,777 | 44,01,383 |
| Do. do. at Branches | 18,18,206 | 13,85,784 |
| Other Deposits | 3,10,13,100 | 3,51,48,725 |
| Post Bills | 6,614 | 6,281 |
| Credits, undrawn | 14,55,931 | 11,10,556 |
| Rs. | 5,60,76,628 | 5,85,52,727 |
| Assets. | | |
| Government Securities | 1,37,03,769 | 1,36,93,368 |
| Other authorised Securities | 37,22,807 | 37,22,807 |
| Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities | 45,95,805 | 37,55,652 |
| Loans do. do. do. | 1,06,57,384 | 1,10,37,519 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | 50,18,695 | 70,22,214 |
| Dead Stock | 4,15,185 | 4,15,185 |
| Stamps and Stationery | 18,808 | 18,901 |
| Bullion | .... | .... |
| Balances with other Banks | 2,21,536 | 2,07,891 |
| Cash | 1,76,86,699 | 1,86,79,160 |
| Rs.. | 5,60,76,628 | 5,85,52,727 |

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. Cleaver's Terebene Soap is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

Don't Look Old.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's. The English Hair Restorer.

## A MADRAS SCANDAL.

In our issue of Monday last writes the "Madras Mail," we recorded the death at the General Hospital on the preivous day of a little girl named Ethel Crocker, aged 9, from hydrophobia, the result of a bite received some two months previously from a rabid dog. Our contemporary thus tells the following story:—The main facts simply demand publicity. It was on the 8th July, after dusk, that the child Ethel was bitten by the rabid dog, and the father immediately recognised the seriousness of the occurrence. He promptly took the child to the General Hospital and reported all the facts to the Apothecary on duty. The wounds were examined and dressed and Mr. Crocker was instructed to bring the child back in the morning. Next morning he duly appeared at the Hospital, but to his horror, as he puts it Assistant-Surgeon Hellein "without further examination" informed him that there was nothing to be done and that there was no cause for anxiety, adding that "the child was quite safe." The unfortunate father was by no means satisfied, as he had heard the history of previous cases of hydrophobia and their painful termination, and he states that he "remonstrated with the Apothecary." However, the apothecary insisted on his removing the child and Mr. Crocker had to acknowledge that probably he knew the consequences of his order better than he himself did. He therefore took no further action and the child attended school and went about as usual. On the first instant, however, she returned from school at 1 p. m. complaining of excruciating pain in the left leg just above the knee, and on examination the father found that the seat of the pain was exactly where the child had been bitten; and further more he noticed that the punctures caused by the bite, which had healed, had assumed a bluish tinge. He felt suspicious, but thinking the child might have sprained herself he simply rubbed the part with turpentine; later on, however, the pain became even more intense and spread to the child's back. By 8 p m. on the following day the state of the child had grown most alarming, so her father took her off to the Hospital and there explained to the Apothecary how she had been suffering, drawing his attention at the same time to the punctures. The Apothecary was of opinion that the pain "did not arise from the wound" and prescribed a mixture to be taken three times a day. The mixture did no good whatever and the next morning the child was taken again to the Hospital, when Dr. Giffard saw and examined her. He was of opinion that the symptoms were not hydrophobic and prescribed a linament. His directions were carried out but the child grew worse; all nourishment was refused and violent spasms set in, the child screaming out that she was being suffocated. On the morning of the 4th instant she was taken with great difficulty to the Hospital and Dr. Giffard saw her almost immediately. The poor father protested that there could be no doubt that the child had hydrophobia, and she was admitted to a cell at 8 30 a. m. An hour later, during which she suffered the greatest agony, she was seen by Drs Simpson, Smyth and Grant who after consultation made a hypodermic injection, which soon had a calming influence: but the poor child sank and not long afterwards passed away Such is the sad story of the grief-stricken father, and who could read it without extending to him the heartiest sympathy?

We now come to an incident, which if unexaggerated is simply startling in its brutality. After the child had succumbed Dr. Giffard gave the father a certificate as to the cause of death and allowed him to remove the body from the Hospital. Arrived at home, preparations were made for the funeral and a number of friends and neighbours came in to offer condolence. Presently the police "rushed into the place and demanded the body," for the purposes of an inquest. Mr. Crocker had left the house for a short time and his friends declined to give up the body in his absence. The Police "then became enraged, used abusive language and took the body away by force in a common cart"—and this under the blazing afternoon sun and without any protection from the curious gaze of passers by. This most grave scandal has been reported to the Commissioner of Police, who will no doubt punish the delinquents as they deserve. To say nothing of the indignity to the poor child's body, the Doctor's certificate should surely have been sufficient to protect the house from such an outrageous trespass. We have not commented on the failure at the General Hospital to treat the case at the on-set as being liable to lead to future trouble, nor have we criticised the alleged failure of the Apothecary to diagnose the case when characteristic symptoms began to show themselves, as we feel sure that this matter will not be allowed to drop till a thorough and searching investigation into all the circumstances has been made by the General Hospital authorities; but we are sure that our readers will agree with us that the father has no cause to feel, as he says he does, that he in some measure neglected his poor little girl.

## BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framji Hormusji and Co.'s cotton circular dated Hongkong, Aug. 25, is thus summarised:—A further serious decline of Rs. 8 in Rupee exchange has brought in its trail difficulties of realization, and in a very great measure impracticabilities of transactions during the past fortnight. Importers, have been anxious to obtain higher rates if possible, but dealers, on the other hand, influenced by the heavy decline of rates in Bombay and by unfavourable advices from the country markets, have been for lower rates than those last recorded in spite of the decline in exchange, and the consequence has been that there has been nothing like an adjustment of trade, but matters have drifted not only from bad to worse, but from worse to an almost impossible pass. The uncertainty of exchange makes it every day difficult to secure a fixed basis for anything like rates, and dealers are taking advantage of the present position to quit their own holdings to country constituents at prices though rather lower by dol. ½ to dol. 1 than current quotations, but nevertheless leaving them a margin of dols. 3 to dols. 5. The reflex of a worse position from Shanghai than what prevails here also influences dealers. There has been almost a dead-lock in the latter market, and importers both there and here have also been anxious to resell their purchases at Bombay, but the market there being not responsive, the outlook for a decline in values coincides with the views of the Chinese dealers. The uncertainty of exchange will, it is feared, continue very long; at least, it is feared, it will continue very much up to October next. The Japanese Currency Reform Act will come into operation in that month, and the Japanese Government for the purposes of the act buys gold heavily and withdraws its silver yens steadilly. Till some remdial measures against the present upheaval are adopted, silver is not expected to be steady immediately. The withdrawal of Japanese yens from the principal markets has also created a stringency of money, which likewise to some extent hampers transactions. During the whole of the past fortnight not more than 3,000 bales have been booked cnsisting of

1,300 bales of No. 20 sold at dols. 106 to dols. 112
75 „ „ 16 „ „ 97 to „ 112
400 „ „ 12 „ „ 91 to „ 93½
1,175 „ „ 10 „ „ 90 to „ 102
25 „ „ 8 „ „ to „ 88
25 „ „ 6 „ „ to „ 17

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 13,100 bales and shipments coastwise and northwards of about 1,500 bales—at 13,500 bales consisting of

4,800 bales of No. 20
2,000 „ „ 16
1,500 „ „ 12

5,000 bales of No. 10
100 „ „ 8
100 „ „ 6

Exchange on India has dwindled to Rs. 135 wire, and Rs. 135½ post.

In Shanghai a more intensified dead-lock than in the market here prevails. Rates, in spite of the heavy fall in Rupees, have declined Tl. ½ to Tl 1 under the operation of speculative Brokers, and importers have been consequently no where. Had it not been for sales of some 480 bales of the leading counts, the past fortnight might have been a record period of total blankness. Sales comprise about

305 bales of No. 20 sold at Tls. 92 00 to 85.25
50 „ „ „ 16 „ „ 84.25 to 85
75 „ „ „ 12 „ „ 76.50
50 „ „ „ 10 „ „ 74 to 74.50

leaving unsold stock at 17,300 bales. Exchange, as on the 20th instant, has been advised at Rs. 179 wire and Rs. 179½ post. Rs. 178 has since been wired.

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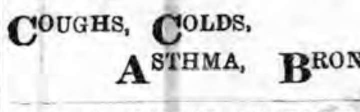

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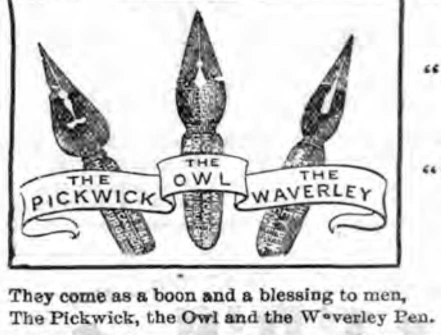

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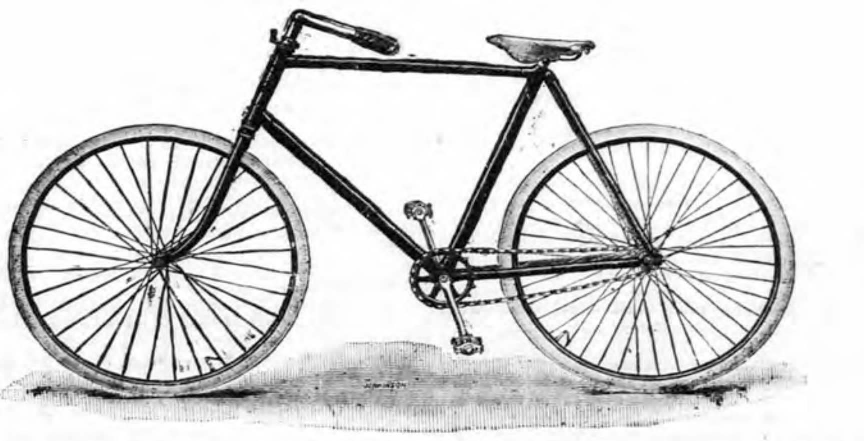

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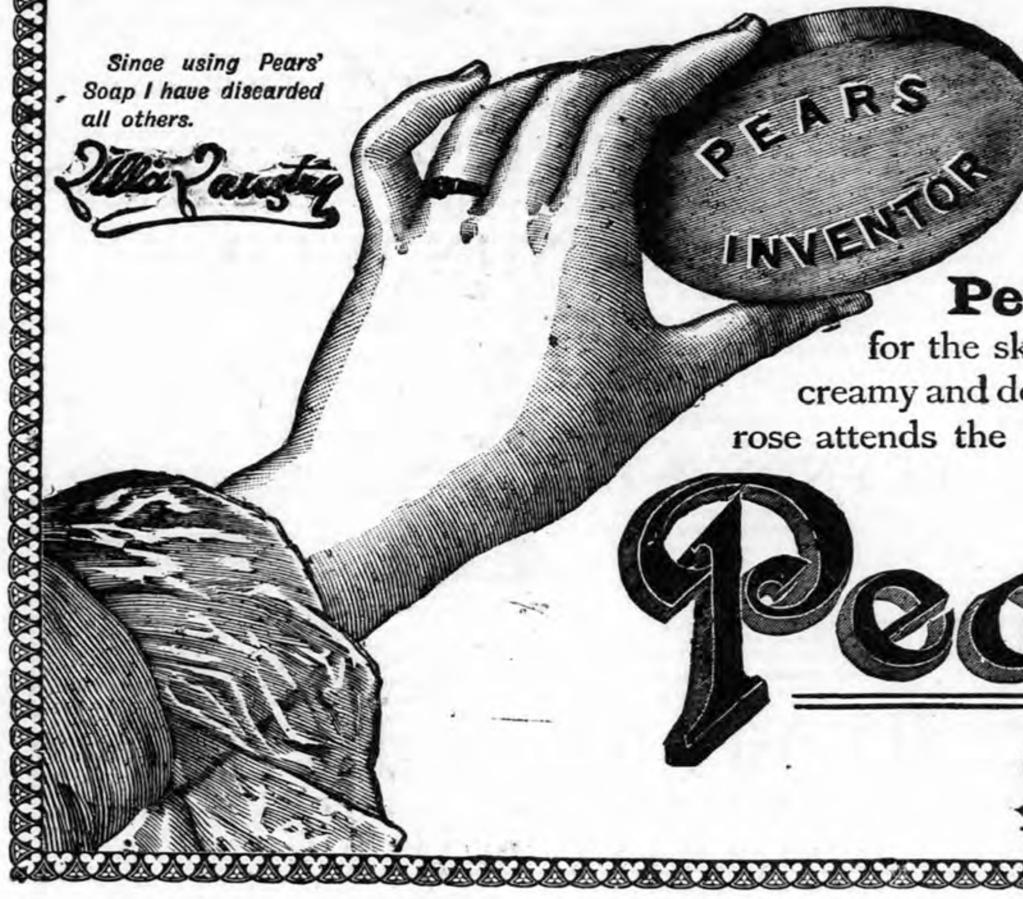

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